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Deferred Editorial.

☞ A friend requests us to publish the following article, which originally appeared in the "*Harrisburgh Union*" soon after the adjournment of the Legislature. We comply with pleasure, inasmuch as we saw an article in the "*Cleveland Herald*" of a recent date, which spoke of the permission to construct a railroad through this state to Buffalo, *as yet to be obtained*. The *Herald*, and all others interested, will at once see that the grant is already obtained, in spite of the short-sighted policy of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh:

THE ERIE AND OHIO RAILROAD AGAIN.—During the last hour of the late session a bill passed the Legislature entitled "An act to authorise the Canal Commissioners to sell and convey certain real estate on the Franklin line of the Pennsylvania Canal," which act obtained the following sections:

SECTION 8.—That the company authorized by the act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to authorize the governor to incorporate the Franklin canal Company," passed the 27th day of April, 1844, be and the same is hereby authorised to elect officers at any time before the first day of August next, upon notice been given by any three stockholders agreeably to the provisions of said act; and no failure heretofore to elect officers, or any other irregularity shall be taken or construed to work a forfeiture of the charter of said company.

SECTION 9.—That the said company instead of constructing a canal, or completing and repairing the work done by the Commonwealth, have the privilege of constructing a railroad, if deemed the most expedient, and to use the graded line or towing path of the said canal as the bed of the said railroad.

SECTION 10.—That upon the said company's increasing the stock thereof to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, it shall have the privilege of extending from the north end thereof to Lake Erie, from the south end to Pittsburg, by such route as the said company shall deem most expedient and advantageous. The said railroad shall be constructed subject to all the provisions and restrictions of an act regulating railroad companies, passed the 19th day of February, A. D. 1849: *Provided* That there is nothing in this act to prevent the Legislature from authorising the sale of the real and personal property which belongs to the Commonwealth, on the said Franklin line of the Pennsylvania canal, excepting the towing path, beem bank and bed of canal along the aforesaid line.

The above three sections appear on their face merely to authorise the making of a railroad from Franklin in Venango county to the town of Erie, and also to Pittsburgh, but the very general phrase is inserted that this road is to be made "*by such route as the said company shall deem most expedient and advantageous,*" and the friends of the company say that the most advantageous route is from the town of Erie up the Lake shore to within *six* inches of the Ohio State line in the township of Springfield or Conneaut, and thence to Franklin, but we doubt whether the Franklin end of the road will ever be made. Thus, after all the trouble and expense of passing and repealing Erie and Ohio railroad bills it seems the very shrewd members from Philadelphia, were entirely overreached during the last hours of the session, and an Erie and Ohio railroad bill has again been sprung upon them, they permitting it to go through all its stages without ever discovering the true object of the act.

The "*Union*," let it be remembered, is deeply interested in the Central Railroad, and opposed to the connecting link between this city and the Ohio line. Its statement in the main, is true, though not strictly correct, perhaps in the particular route, or the mode of effecting the object. It is conceded on all hands that the law *gives* the power to make the road from here to the Ohio line—no doubt is entertained upon that subject, and we are satisfied that when the work shall be prosecuted, no serious opposition will be made to it. We understand that a large majority of the stock in the original company is owned by the Messrs. GALBRAITH and friends of this city, and that the remaining stockholders are friendly to the main object of the act. Notice has been given for the organization of the company early in next month, when the company will proceed to procure the additional stock required, and make the necessary surveys preparatory to putting under contract that portion of the line most necessary to be speedily completed.

TOO BAD.—Dr Bacon, the Editor of the *New York Day Book*, the man that wrote, or rather re-wrote, Gen Taylor's celebrated letter to the late Gen. Gaines, has been sending his bill to the President for payment—the General wont pay, however—he repudiates—and consequently the doctor is decidedly wrathy at the prospect of loosing "them eight dollars." He don't exactly give the "second Washington" a dose of physic, but he gives him particular goose quill "jessee" as follows!

"But President Taylor wont pay "them eight dollars" that he owes for the Day Book, though he has owned over *his signature*, that he took it out of the office and read it with great satisfaction and pleasure: and though he sold it for wrapping paper to the grocery in Baton Rouge at "four bits a hundred," as can be proved on legal evidence. When his bill was sent him, instead of paying it like an "honest man," he replied by a mere letter of thanks; and by the way of adding insult to injury, sent the "Day Book" the same letter, word for word, which he addressed, at the time, to the N. Y. Herald and the Mirror; thus intimating that he considered the Day Book to be on the same level with those papers."

A JUVENILE LAW OPINION.—The Buffalo Advertiser tells of an earnest discussion between several boys; one asked "If one man was to cut another's head off, wouldn't he be hung right away?" Another, with all the dignity of a judge, replied, "No, he wouldn't be hung in a minute; he would have *three* or *four* trials first." If the little fellow don't understand the theory, he is pretty well versed in the practice of the law as at present administered, and will be a Chief Justice before he dies.

ENERGY OF AMERICAN CHARACTER.—The following from the St. Louis Union, immediately after the great fire, is illustrative of the invincible enterprize of our people. Such men literally rise under pressure:

"Yesterday, while we were lamenting the misfortunes that had befallen our city, a French gentlemen to whom we had just been introduced, observed—'Ah sare, de Americaine be one mighty nation: *you never make him get up very much, till you strike him one great blow on the head to knock him down!*'"

BRUTAL MURDER.—The Hagerstown Herald says, that the body of a man named George Johnson, late of Easton Pa., was found on Saturday night, a short distance above dam No. 6, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in that county, with his head almost literally mashed to pieces. A fence rail, with which the deed had been perpetrated, was lying by his side, besmeared with blood and brains.

MISS EDGEWORTH DEAD.—Maria Edgeworth, the celebrated Irish novelist, died recently at Edgeworthstown, county of Longford, after a few hours' illness. She had reached an advanced age, and the last years of her life were passed in her native village in tranquility and peace.

THE SECOND WASHINGTON.—A writer for the Washington Union says:

We are informed by a friend that the coat of Washington was tried on by the junior during his visit to the Patent Office, and that the tails thereof dragged upon the ground. When advised of the fact, he turned to his Cabinet and remarked, with great simplicity, "What a bad-shaped man Washington must have been to have fitted such a coat."

WEARY WISE.—Some writer, talking of manners, says, "nobody ever lost anything by politeness." Our experience doesn't quite confirm the truth of that observation," but if any person wants to test the question, let him "have the politeness" to lend his umbrella.

SEWING IMPROVED.—The editor of the N. York Journal of Commerce has been shown specimens of bags for grain, buckwheat, hominy and salt, sewed by machinery, which exceed *in strength and beauty any ever* before seen. They can be furnished at a much lower price than those formerly sewed by hand. The proprietors are now engaged on a contract of 15,000 per day, and have machinery capable of sewing twice that amount.

Select Poetry.

THE MONUMENTS OF THE PAST.

BY AUGUSTINE DUGANNE.

Ye pitest whose very ruin overwhelms
Our senses with your vastness—whose dread forms,
Clad in the mail of centuries, shake the storms
Like dew-drops from their mouldering breasts—ye realms
Of shadow, where decay hath fixed her throne,
And hence foredooms the Present with the fate
Of all the Past—ye tongues of Toil! make known
The dread significance of your fallen state—
Why do ye live in Dust? why thus for dust create?

Those Ruins *answer us!* They speak amid
The shadowy years, like Samuel unto Saul!
Each stone hath voice as if within the wall
A multitude of prisoned souls were hid:—
Behold! they cry—behold! these crumbling piles
Are grave-stones of the People—of the slaves—
The masses—through whose sweat and bloody toils
All were upreared—walls, bases, architraves—
These are the monuments of those who have no graves!

Those Ruins *teach us!* Kings have writ their names
Upon these crushed entablatures, and deemed
Their memory deathless as each column seemed!
Why is it, that nor king nor vassal claims
The homage that their awful works inspire?
Why is it that we gaze—perchance admire—
Yet reck not for the long-forgotten builder,
Whose handicraft, even in ruins, can bewilder?

Is it because the soul, which was in him
Who built, hath passed into his work. It is
Because the eternal life which had been his,
Was trodden out by kings from soul and limb,
That with it they might raise these monuments
To their own glory. Human soul and sense
Were sacrificed to matter—and stones became,
Instead of Men, the altars of a nation's fame!

Myriads of men were melted into brass
For Rhodes' Colossus—millions crushed to clay,
That Thebes might dazzle thro' her short lived day!
O! had these hecatombs of souls—this mass
Of living Labor—been together welded—
Had one great mental monument been builded—
Then had that rescued and united Whole
Trampled Creation with a deathless human soul!

Message Bird.

A Thrilling Sketch.

The Bully Boatman's Defeat.

An Incident in the Life of a Great Man.

It was a cool, clear, moonshiny evening, early in the autumn of 1807, when a large fleet of boats might be seen riding at anchor in the fine eddy of the harbor of New Madrid, on the western shore of the Mississippi.—There were nearly a hundred in all, in which every possible imaginable variety of water craft seemed to be realized in some visible fantastic form and structure. There was the strong, stately barge, huge in size as an Atlantic schooner, whith is elevated and outlandish deck. Moored close by its side, one beheld the keel-boat, of a long slender, and lovely shape, and yet capable of carrying its forty tons burthen. Next came the Kentucky flats, or, in the backwoods *patois*, "broad horns," built after the model of Noah's ark, but very much resembling pig-sties. Many of these were family boats conveying emigrants to their new homes in the forest. Then might be enumerated "covered sleds," Allegheny skiffs, *pirogues* hollowed out of gigantic trees, common skiffs, "dug outs," and several other monstrous anomolies utterly irreducible to any specific class—in short, perfect Babel of hetrogeneous boats.

Equally, or even more contradictory, was the character of the navigators. They had come from different regions of the great valley, thousands of miles apart—from the Missouri, the falls of St. Anthony and Lake Michigan, from the Wabash, the Monongahely, the saline of Kanhawa, and the blue mountains of the winding Tennessee. There were hunters and trappers, Canadian French, and the genuine "alligator breed of old Kentuck." Their lading was also as dissimiliar as their persons. It was made up of all sorts of animal—horses, cows, sheep, hogs, turkeys, chickens—bound for the market of New Orleans. There were flats loaded with pine plank from the south-western woods of New York. In another place, landed together, you might see the "broad horns," with their whiskey, hemp, bagging, and bale rope; in another still "the Yankee notions," of Ohio, here, vast bags of cotton from Tennessee, and there, cider, tools, and impliment of architecture and husbandry from Pennsylvania.. Its was a miniature done in charcoal sketch-work of the future magnificence of western commerce.

That was the golden age of the boatman. Their bold, bronzed hands had not yet come into unequeal competion with arms of iron, which, moved by the secret witchery of fire, rise and fall with the force of thunder—for not until five years afterwards did the first steamboat cut through the white foam of the great river's boiling eddies.

New Madrid was then the chief meridian of boats, both in ascending and decending the Mississippi. An old town, which had seen successively Spanish, French, and then American rule; and having received a motly mixture of outlaws from each nation, together with many respectable and even wealthy inhabitants, the riotous disposition of its people suited exactly the taste of that boating tribe, in their own vernacular slang, "half horse and half alligator, with a small touch of the snapping-turtle," and accordingly, the smallest skiff in those days could not pass "Sodom," as it was generall called, without tieing a cable night or more. From causes obvious at a glance the most desperate rows were of frequent occurence—*sometimes between the different clans of boatmen*; but more often between the boatmen on one s de and the citizens on the other.

On the occasion first alluded to, unusual tranquility prevailed till after nightfall. Fiddles might be heard "scraping away" at every point in the fleet, while red shirts were seen dancing on deck—some to the sound of the violin, some to the wilder blast of the bugle, and others to the louder intonations of their own throats and windpipes, roaring their favorite song—"Row, boatmen, row," and "Dance boatmen dance." Fiddles, too, were going in every grocery on the shore; and there might be counted twenty-five—some of them were also open for worse purposes than retailing gin.

"'Spose we venture out and 'raise the wind' a spell," said Bill Coulter, a huge, massive, bony "six-footer," with sharp grey eyes, and hair as red as his flannel shirt.

"Good as grass to a hungry hog," shouted a dozen drunken voices. "We'll allers back Bill Coulter, because he's king of the 'wild cats,' what never was whipped."

And immediately the "wild cats," and their honored "king," leaped on shore for a "reverend set." They had not proceeded far, when Bill exclaimed, "A prize by thunder!" and instantly gave chase to a female who happened to be passing before them. The woman fled with a startled shriek, and ran some hundred yards before the ruffian succeeded in overtaking her.

"Purty as a young angil," cried King Bill, as he tore off her veil and discovered features, although at the time pale from excessive terror, beatiful as ever beamed beneath a female's hood. Very little space, however, was allowed them to rejoice over their wicked achievement. A succession of screams from their affrighted captive, whom neither entreaties nor threats could pacify, brought the crews of half a score of groceries to the rescue. Foremost among the citizens rushing to aid their townswoman, was a well dressed American, evidently of a higher class than the common crowd of loafers and gamblers. As soon as he came near enough to discover who the victim was, he uttered a cry of rage, and aiming a four pound weight stretched Mr. Coulter, his full length, on the earth. The "wild cats" fully justified their name by a desperation even surpassing that of the ferocious animal after which they were called. But the "Sodomites," also brave as the bravest, had vastly the advantage in point of numbers, and quickly compelled their foes to seek safety in the swiftness of their heels.

"My beautiful Julia!" "Dearest John!" "Thank God!" were the hasty ejaculations, as the young American clasped his lovely wife to his bosom after the hard-won deliverance.

"Do not stand pottering there," said an old hunter, who wept, however, in spite of himself, while he chided. "The river-hive will be swarming in a few minutes, and we shall have the bloodiest sport ever seen in New Madrid."

Even as he spoke a number of bugles wailed out together—ominous warning that the boatmen were mustering for a general melee. Rapid runners then flew over every part of the village, summoning the male inhabitants to collect for the common defence.

In about half an hour from the inception of difficulty, the two parties were arranged in opposing lines, with a distance *intervening of not more* than twenty paces.—They might, perhaps, amount to two hundred on each side, and it was impossible to say which band presented the most diabolical appearance—the boatmen in their red, shirts and bareheaded, or the townsmen, swarthy Spaniards and long bearded Frenchmen, with a sprinkle of American hunters and a number of half-breed Indians.—There were many guns and pistols, and more knives and hatchets on either line. The silver rays of the moon bright as day, revealed it all, and caused both sides to pause before commencing a battle so extremely dubious.

Suddenly, the red head of Bill Coulter might be seen advancing half way into the open space betwixt the two lines, as he cried out in a stentorian voice which would have served a charging host instead of a trumpit—

"I don't wan't other folks to do my fightin,' no how. Jist let the feller what hit me the jaw-jolter with the rock walk out here, and if he can whop me, the 'wild cats' 'ull treat, and if I whops him, 'Sodom' shall give me a free night in her liquor shops. What d'ye say?"

"That's fair. Hurrah for Bill King!" shouted the boatmen.

"That's fair. Hurrah for John Walker!" echoed the Sodomites.

A well-dressed young man, of a fine intelligent countenance, then left the ranks of the citizens and moved towards the "wild-cat-king;" but he had scarcely made four steps, when a female sprang after him, seized him, both arms around the neck, crying in words of heart-rending anguish—"Oh! do not fight that dreadful man, who has already killed several with single blows of his fist."

In vain the husband endeavored to shake off the hold of those affectionate arms. She would not let him go.—At the instant, two richly-dressed gentlemen arrived on the ground, as spectators, from a keel-boat which had just landed.

"If his 'oman won't let him fight, why let some 'un else stand in his shoes—it's all one to Bill Coulter. But a fight I'll have, or chaw up the town and spit it out like tobakker-juice," again shouted the ruffian.

"That's fair," roared the boatmen; but this time there came no echo from the line of the "Sodomites." Coulter's prowess was too well known.

"Sing out what ye'll do, or else we'll have a general rumpus," once more exclaimed Bill, *champing his teeth* and foaming at the mouth like a mad wolf.

"John Walker shall fight," said several of the citizens, *advancing to the young American's wife*, who still clung to him with the strength of despair, and shrieking most piteously as the men strove to loosen her grasp.

At the moment, one of the richly-dressed spectators moved into the open area. Boatmen and citizens alike were struck with his noble and commanding form, erect and stately as a tower, and with the look of imperial majesty that sat like a seal of authority and kingship on his brow, lofty as that given by sculptors to the statues of Olympian Jove.

"I am always ready to do battle for any lady," said the stranger, bowing low, with mock courtesy, to the "wild cat" chief.

"Then you take it up, do you?" asked Bill, measuring the other with his eye, and apparently not much pleased with the exchange of antagonists.

"I do," was the laconic reply.

"Then strip off your fine fixins, or they'll git bloody as well as dirty—for I'm going to pound you up for sassage meat."

"Never mind me, but look out for yourself," said the stranger advancing.

The wild cat king aimed several heavy over-hand blows, which the other coolly parried. The stranger then watched his opportunity, and as the foe attempted, to break through his guard for the purpose of grapplingt dealt a quick direct punch, which taking effect in the pit of Bill's stomach, sent him reeling to the earth.

"You can't do that again," cried the "wild cat," as he arose to his feet and pitched towards his adversary, furious with pain and mortification. But this time he received a gash above the right eye that again put him *on his back*.

"That wasn't done fair," Bill remarked, as he once more leaped up and struck at his enemy. A deep cut of sharp knuckles over the left eye cost him another tumble in the dust.

At this, a universal burst of acclamation hailed the victor—but even the boatmen were carried away by wonder at a degree of strength and skill that actually seemed to their excited fancies more than mortal.

"Let's set to with knives," roared Bill, drawing his own.

"Very well," answered the stranger, also unsheathing a long glittering blade.

But the "wild cat" was too blind from his recent wounds to do execution in the present rencounter; and after two or three ineffectual lunges, his weapon was knocked from his hand and fell at the distance of a rod.

"I'm whipped! The wild cats 'ull treat," cried Bill, hastily, expecting every instant to feel the point of a dagger *entering betwixt his ribs*.

"No, I'll treat," answered the stranger. "There," and he *thrust into the wild cat's fingers a hundred dollar* note, then turned away, and amidst the loud cheers of both parties, walked off majestically to his keel boat, which immediately departed down the river.

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There was one minute during the magnificent battle of New Orleans when the American line apeared to be in danger. One column of British soldiers, led by a colonel who had shone the guiding star of many a field of blood where Wellington himself commanded, moved calmly on the centre with a desperation that nothing had *power to check. The artillery thundered, scattering* a shower of iron hail. Still, on came the charging columns, diminished in numbers, but not in daring. Rifles and muskets poured into their ranks an incessant stream of fire; and yet still on they came, their colors torn into ribbons, but flying, nevertheless, and their fearless leader waving on high his flashing sword. The American general felt a momentary anxiety for the safety of the point assailed, especially as a new company, just arrived from Bayou Sara, were stationed there, who had never till then seen the face of a foe. The great hero, therefore, watched every movement himself, approaching nearer. He saw the bull-dog "red coats" dropping away by hundreds, yet still marching on. He saw the fire of the "raw recruits" increase every second, till it grew into a cataract of crimson flame; and yet the storming column did not falter—none save those who fell to rise no more. He saw, and started as he saw, the *forlorn hope*, a straggling handful, leap the ditch and mount the parapet with a brief shout, and then all, without a single exception, tumble backwards into the mud and water,

"Brave militia of Louisiana, give me such in a crisis forever!" exclaimed the commander-in-chief, with enthusiastic emotion.

After the battle was over, the hero of the day sent for the captain of the new company from Bayou Sara to thank him in person for his bravery. The gallant captain started with surprise as he came into that lofty presence, that always possessed a strange charm, both to fascinate and awe every beholder. A recogoition followed, and General Jackson promised to visit the other's house on his return to Nashville.

A few weeks afrerwards, when the boat that bore the hero to the city of his home, stopped at Bayou Sara, amidst the roll of saluting fire-arms and the more deafning cheers of the populace and the tossing in the breeze of gorgeous banners gleaming with stars, the first foot on board to welcome the saviour of New Orleans, was John Walker's the brave militia captain of the "raw recruits."

The hero accompanied the captain to his house, and the beautiful Julia (they had removed from New Madrid some years previously) entered the parlor to be introduced. She too recognized him at once—for who ever saw General Jackson's noble form and imperial brow, could possibly forget them?

"It is the stranger who saved the life of my husband, on that awful night, from the murderous boatmen," cried the grateful wife, seizing her guest's iron hand, and bedewing it with joyous tears.

"If you could have seen him in the centre of his circle of fire, and covered with his canopy of volumed smoke, as I saw him at the lines of New Orleans on the great day of the eighth of January, then you would trust him forever to fight for this fair face and for himself, and for his country," said the General, with a smile.

THE BEAUHARNAIS FAMILY.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial gives the following account of the Beauharnais and Bonaparte families;

"How wonderful are the ways of God! All Napoleon's schemes of personal aggrandizement were scattered to the wind. He divorced the good, the loving wife of his youth, and married an Austrian Arch-duchess, in order to gratify his ambition to leave his throne to one who should be his son. That marriage was the cause of his ruin. The son whom he so much desired, and to whom he would leave his crown, died while a youth, in the palace of his Austrian grandfather. Not from poison as some have asserted, but probably from disease of which excessive indulgence, and care on the part of that grandfathers laid the foundation. Before the birth of that son Napoleon had thought of making this same Louis Napoleon,—the son of his brother Louis, (then King of Holland,) and of Hortense the daughter of Josephine,—his heir. How wonderful! The grandson of Josephine is chosen the first President of the French Republic, while the son of Napoleon sleeps by the side of his grandfather in the Church of the Franciscans of Vienna!

A singularly good fortune seems to have followed the *family of Josephine*. Her son, Eugene Beauharnais, married the Princess Amelia of Bavaria, a woman of excellent character, who still lives at Munich, respected by all. And after having served in all the campaigns of his step-father, with distinguished reputation for every virtue, as a general of the highest rank, and wearing for a time the title of King of Italy, he ended his days in peace in Bavaria, while Napoleon, Prometheus like, was chained to the rock of St. Helena, there to die.

Eugene Beauharnais left two sons and four daughters. The eldest daughter (called Josephine, after her grandmother) is now Queen of Sweden. Nor is there a happier Queen in Europe, or one more beloved. The second was the last wife of Don Pedro, late Emperor of Brazil. She still lives, and wears the title of Duchess of Braganza. She is a beautiful woman. The third is married to a German Duke, whose name and title I do not recall at this moment. The fourth was not married when I saw her and her mother, with one of her other sisters, when at Stockholm, on a visit to the Crown-Princess of Sweeden, (now its Queen,) in the summer of 1836.

The elder of the sons of Eugene Beauharnais married the present Queen of Portugal, but died a few days or weeks afterward. The younger, the Duke of Luechtonberg, married the eldest daughter of the Emperor of Russia, and is a great favorite with Nicholas. And here we have the son of Hortense elected the first President of the Republic of France! This is wonderful. "God is great," says the Mohammedan; God is *just* also, as every page of the history of mankind would teach us if we could or would but read it aright. Let us hope that He will deign to guide and bless the grand-son of the *injured and good Josephine as the President* of France, and make him a blessing to that country."

GEOGRAPHIC AND HISTORIC.

Master: "John S. Stubbs, arise and loquate."

John S. Stubbs (after preparing his proboscis *more district-scholastico:*) "Texas is bounded on the North by the North Pole, Mason and Dixon's line, and the California gold-diggin's; on the East by Sunrise, on the South by Moore's Patent and Howland and Aspinwall's Rail Road, when it is completed: and on the West by the Puttybottomy Injuns; w'ich, as they won't keep quiet, makes a very uncertain and disputed boundary indeed.

"The principal towns is considerably disseminated, and more remarkable for number than size. They are generally built of mud, clam-shells and logs, and it takes just a grocery to make one.

"The rivers is supposed to be overflowin' with whiskey and water, but some folks says it's only milk and honey.

"The principal perductions is sweet pertaters, young niggers, tiger-cats, alligators, Comanche Injuns, horn toads and fever-'n'-ager.

"The sweet pertaters is used to fatten the young niggers on, who attain to such a monstrous size upon this kind of feed, that they would outgrow their clothes immediately if they had any. The skins of the pertatore is used by the natives for clothin'. The alligater is a polyfibious quadruped, live in mud, breathes in the water, and sleeps on the land; their food is hogs, dogs and young niggers, and they eat the last without cookin'. The tiger-cats is a very pugnashus animal of the feeling kind, and comes up to the scratch on all occasions. The Comanches is hunted like deer for their skins and saddles, and is sometimes used in the manufactur' of Injun bread. The fever-'n'-ager is a great blessin', as it is all the exercise the people take; and during the bearing season the fruit trees is innokilated with it, by means of which their contents is discharged without farther notice."

MAKE A NOTE OF IT.—The universally recognized whig doctrine now is that "*to the victors belong the spoils.*" Any thing to the contrary is heresy.

Original Poetry.

Written for the Erie Observer.

A DREAM OF ADVERSITY.

BY GEORGE.

I saw a little singing rill,
From out the mountain's side it came
Dancing along as free as will,
With gentle murmurs o'er the same:
Then—I thought of youth's unclouded morn,
Darkened never by a pending storm.

I saw,—as on its course it went—
Arbors scat'ring flow'rs in its brink,
While sisters in its bosom sent
Like waters—nature's purest link:
Then I thought of true hearts united,
Binding firm the faith they plighted.—

Not long in crystal currents flow;
Far from a filthy fen there came
Dank-flowing waters in below,
And spoiled its pure and healthy main:
Then I thought of Malice' sland'rous tongue,
How it blights the peace and hopes of some.

Once more I gazed—'twas spreading wide
Far through a gloomy, desert land,
Without a shrub to deck its side,
Or aught but dreary wastes of sand:
Then I thought of this depressing doom,
Friends have all departed—all is gloom.

Erie June 15, 1849.

Select Miscellany.

THE NATURAL vs. THE FOSTER-MOTHER.

PATHETIC SCENE IN COURT.

A few days ago a strolling family of street musicians wandered into New Orleans. It was composed of an Italian and his wife, who had assumed the English name of Wilson, and a bright-eyed, interesting little girl, of precocious intelligence, whose duty it was to carry around the tambourine, and collect the contributions of the crowds. This little girl called Mr. and Mrs. Wilson her parents, and seemed happy in their service, and in the affectionate kindness which the poor organ grinders lavished upon her.

The wandering minstrels were pursuing their daily avocation in the suburbs, in a neighborhood not considered the most reputable portion of the city. The drum played by the man, and the organ which the poor woman turned, had ceased their monotonous strains, and the bright-eyed little girl was tripping it over the banquette, and smilingly beseechingly presenting her little tambourine for the picayunes, when suddenly the attention of a poor woman, in whose worn features, misfortune, vice and remorse, were strongly blended, was attracted towards the little girl. She looked at the little one with a steady, anxious, and searching gaze for a moment, and then rushing through the crowd, seized her in her arms, and tenderly pressed her frail little figure to her throbbing bosom, exclaiming at the same time "Oh, my child, my long lost child! my darling little one! Have I got you at last?" The little girl was frightened; screamed for "her mother," (the organ grinder) to rescue her, and tried in every way she could to escape from the grasp of the "wild woman." Finally, however, by the interference of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, the little one was taken from the arms of the poor stranger, whose anguish seemed to increase in bitterness at the indifference or forgetfulness of the little girl, whom she claimed to be her own daughter. At the suggestion, however, of some of the bystanders, the poor woman, who declared her name to be Ann Mayfield, was induced to let the strollers proceed on their way, and advised to resort immediately to legal proceedings, to enforce her parental rights. Accordingly a writ of habeas corpus was sued out in the second District Court, by Ann Mayfield against Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. In her petition, she averred that she was the mother of the little girl named Rosa aged seven years, who was stolen from her several years ago, and was now detained by the defendants. To this Mr. and Mrs. Wilson replied, by denying that she was the mother of the child, and further alleged, that if she was the mother of the child, she was of such notoriously bad character, that it would not be proper for her to have charge of so young a child. The case came up before Judge Canon. The testimony established that the petitioner, Ann Mayfield, came to Natchez some years ago, with a very young child; that she was deserted by the man who accompanied her to that place, and being in very destitute circumstances, and anxious to get to New Orleans, actually sold her child to the Wilsons, in order to furnish her with clothing, and bear her expenses to this city, but that it was to reclaim the child whenever she desired. Since then, however, she had heard nothing of the Wilsons and her child, until the accidental encounter on the streets. These facts were proved by a competent witness, and were to a great extent admitted by the defendants. There was some difficulty, however, indentifying the child. The mother swore positively on this point, and the striking resemblance between them confirmed her testimony.

After learned and eloquent arguments from Messrs Frost and Abell for plantiff, and Conclin and Renay for defendants, Judge Canon proceeded to render judgement in the case. Whilst the Judge was rendering his decision, the scene within the Court room was quite an impressive and affecting one. On one side was the interesting family of the organ grinder, in whose weather-beaten, tear-seamed faces, a very perceptible expression of deep affection and tender solitude for their little foster-child seemed to predominate over all other considerations. The little object of all this contention sat between the organ grinder and his wife, and seemed to be clinging to them for protection. On the other side, was the haggard and sorrow stricken mother, whose heart though seared and hardened by misfortune, still throbbed with all that intense devotion and love which a mother only can feel. The Court room was crowded with an audience who contemplated the scene with deep interest. Judge Canon commenced his judgement by relating a fact that came under his observation about twenty years ago. A poor colored woman in this city, once found at her door a new born white infant, whom she took into her house, and, with great care and tenderness, nursed and reared until she grew up to be a beautiful and interesting girl of ten years, when she was one day recognized by a highly respectable lady as her own child, and as such was identified and returned. In such cases as these, the benevolent Judge remarked, much stress must be given to the testimony of the mother, whose instinct would enable her to recognize and identify her child when all other persons might fail in so doing. He would, therefore, order the child to be delivered over to the petitioner; (here the mother audibly exclaimed—"Thank you, Judge! thank you!" whilst a deep sigh from the organ grinder, and a low sob from the wife showed how keenly they felt their apprehended bereavement.)

As to the objection that the mother's character was bad, that would be a good reason for depriving her of the tutorship of the child, but it could not be examined into in this dispute. It was admitted that her character was bad. He was sorry for it, and trusted that when restored to the charge of her little girl, that she would alter her conduct and lead a virtuous life. On the other hand, he did not think that the life and profession of the organ grinders were favorable to the proper training of a young girl. The Judge than directed the Sheriff to execute the judgement of the court. The solemn and grave looking Deputy Sheriff then proceeded towards the group of organ grinders, when the little girl, as if discovering his object, drew back, clinging with an expression of the deepest grief and alarm to the dress of her foster-mother. The Sheriff, however, by the use of a little gentle force, succeeded in separating them, and taking the little girl in his arms delivered her to her natural mother, who rushed towards the child, and encircling her in her arms, embraced her delicate little body with the ardor and devotion of true love, the child all the while repaying her caresses with the most vigorous efforts to release herself, screaming, "You are not *my* Ma—there is my Ma—I won't go with you.

Alas! the poor child had entirely forgotten her natural mother. She remembered only the kindness and affection of the organ grinders, and seemed inconsolable for her separation from them.

The latter, with expressions of the deepest sorrow and grief, retired from the Court amid the sympathy and regret of the large crowd who, with tearful eyes witnessed the affecting scene, which we have thus hurridly related.

We have since learned that it is the intention of the mother of the child to place her in an orphan asylum, where she may be educated free from the contaminating influences of her mother's life, and where she may be visited by both her natural and foster parents. Most ardently do we hope that this interesting little girl may be saved from the misfortunes and vice which overwhelm her poor mother, and that the impressive incidents and deep grief of her childhood may secure her those attentions and sympathy by which female purity and virtue are chiefly guarded and preserved.—*New Orleans Delta.*

CUBA—SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Bryant, in recent letter from Havanna to the *Evening Post*, states that the Slave Trade between the Island of Cuba and the coast of Africa is carried on quite briskly and openly of late, the Government of Cuba conniving at and profiting by the atrocious traffic. A cargo of five hundred human chattels was recently landed on the southern end of the Island, and it is understood that one hundred and seven more of the poor creatures died on the *horrid* passage from their native land. During the partial suppression of the foreign trade some years ago slaves advanced very much in value, and owners found it for their interest to treat them with that degree of humanity supposed to be most conducive to vigorous health and long life. But under the present revival of the trade their lives will probably become of less consequence to their owners, and they will again be overtasked and worn out without pity, as they are said to have been formerly.

Hardly more than half of the Island of Cuba has ever been reduced to tillage. There is a demand, therefore, for laborers, on the part of those who wish to become planters, and this demand is supplied not only from the coast of Africa, but from the American continent and south-western Asia.

Mr. Bryant saw several of the Yucatan Indians who had been taken prisoners of war and sold to the whites of Cuba under the pretended contract to serve for a certain number of years. The dealers in this kind of merchandise were also bringing in the natives of Asia and disposing of their services to the planters in a similiar way.—There are said to be six hundred of these people in the City of Havanna. The Authorities have issued an ordinance declairing what shall be the daily ration of these newmade slaves; also, how many lashes the master may inflict for misbehavior.

Such, says Mr. Bryant, is the manner in which the Government of Cuba sanctions the barbarity of making slaves of the freeborn men of Yucatan. The ordinance however, betrays great concern for the salvation of the souls of those whom it thus delivers over to the lash of the *slave-driver. It speaks of the Indians from America as* Christians already, but while it allows the slaves imported from Asia to be flogged, it directs that they shal be carefully *instructed in the doctrines of our holy religion.*

Yet the policy of the Government favors emancipation. The laws of Cuba permit any slave to purchase his freedom on paying a price fixed by three persons, one appointed by his master and two by a magistrate. He may also if he pleases, compel his master to sell him a certain portion of his time, which he may employ to earn the *means of purchasing his entire freedom.*

It is mainly owing to these laws, no doubt, that there are so many free blacks in the island, and if the foreign slave trade could be entirely suppressed, the slaves would all emancipate themselves ultimately. The population of Cuba is now about 1,250,000 rather more than half of whom are colored persons, and one out of very four of the colored population is free.—The mulattoes emancipate themselves as a matter of course, and some of them become rich by the occupation they follow. The prejudices of color is by no means so strong in Cuba as in the United States. There is little difficulty in smuggling people of mixed blood, by the help of legal forms, into the white race, and if they are rich, into good society, provided their hair is not frizzled.

Mr. Bryant thinks there is no great prospect of annexing Cuba to the United States. Old Spain will of course not be found willing to relinquish a possession from which she draws an annual revenue of twelve millions of dollars. Besides, she sends there her needy nobility, and those for whom she would provide, to fill the lucrative offices. The priests, the military officers, the civil authorities, every man who fills a judicial post or holds a clarkship is from old Spain.

The people are not likely to take up arms to emancipate themselves, for while many of them would greatly prefer a union with the United States, they are by no means sufficiently united on that object to encounter successfully the power of the mother country.

Of course, says Mr. Bryant, if Cuba were to be annexed to the United States, the slave trade with Africa would cease to be carried on as now, though its perfect suppression might be found difficult. Negroes would be imported in large numbers from the United States, and planters would emigrate to them. Institutions of education would be introduced, commerce and religion would both be made free, and the character of the islanders would be elevated by the responsibilities which a free Government would throw upon them. The planters, however would doubtless adupt regulations insuring the perpetuity of slavery; they would unquestionably, as soon as they were allowed to frame ordinances for the island, take away the facilities which the present laws give the slave for effecting his own emancipation.

THE LOSS OF HONOR.—It is stated in Laing's Residence in Norway, that the punishment of death was abolished in that country about the latter end of the last century. But the punishment which is the most effective, and which affords conclusive proof of the high tone of thought and feeling pervading a whole people, forming one of the most distinguished characteristics of that country, is that of "Loss of Honor." This, from the earliest time, was a specified effective punishment in the criminal law of Norway, standing next in degree to loss of life. The loss of honor is not regarded by this people as an unmeaning and trivial punishment, as it would be by the *poor ignorant classes of society among* almost every other nation, but it is viewed with dread, as a terrible visitation. Many offices and trusts, as committees for various purposes, valuators, arbitrators, or jurymen, to say nothing of more dignified situations, devolve on the people under the superintendence of the legal authorities. The exclusion from these affairs and functions, which, of course, the legal sentence of the loss of honor produces, is a punishment so severely felt, that there are instances of culprits, after that portion of punishment consisting in slavery for a certain period, had completed, returning to their chains, commiting on purpose some petty offence, rather than live as outcasts under the sentence of dishonor, among their former friends.

Foreign News by the Cambria.

Below will be found a summary of the highly interesting and important news from Europe by the steamer Cambria, being eight days later intelligence from the Old World.

Commercially, the news will produce no immediate beneficial effect in this country, although it confirms the growing confidence of foreign capitalists in American securities. Politically, we are "all in the dark" as to the probable issue of the struggle going on between monarchy and the spirit of republicanism in Europe—an issue dependent now, mainly upon the action of the new National Assembly of France.

English and Irish Affairs.—There has been no further debate in Parliament on Canadian affairs, and the business transaction since the Whitsun races is devoid of general interest. Notice had been given that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make his financial statement on the 15th inst. which was anxiously looked for.

Lord Clarendon had returned to Dublin.

Up to the departure of the steamer, the Government has given no intimation of its intention of the final disposal of the State prisoners under sentence of death for high treason. As an evidence of the extreme destitution and misery which exists in Ireland, it is stated that a shipwrecked human body having been cast ashore, the corpse was actually consumed by the starving inhabitants of the vicinity.

The cholera has broken out in Dublin and still continues its ravages in many parts of the country.

Continental Summary.—The dissolution of the French National Assembly took place on the 26th, and passed over without tumult. The new Legislative Assembly met for the transaction of business on the 28th, and on the 30th was the scene of one of the most violent debates that ever occurred in any deliberative body.

The French expeditionary forces are still encamped outside of Rome. M. Lesseps, the Envoy, having totally failed thus far to persuade the Romans to admit the French either as friends or as enemies. The utmost dissatisfaction is said to prevail among the troops, who openly avow their sympathy for the Roman Republic.

Whilst negotiations are going forward at Rome, Gen. Oudinot's position, with Malaria threatening his army, is far from pleasant. Every day furnishes him with fresh proof of the precarious nature of his command, if not of the moral certainty that the troops will refuse, if called upon, to enter the city by storm.

Provisions at Rome were growing dearer, for the French do not allow any to pass; but the scarcity was confined chiefly to luxuries. Bread and ordinary articles were still in good supply. M. Lesseps has left the city for the camp of General Oudinot, but was expected back immediately. It was also understood that a deputation had been sent on the previous days to Gaeta, with proposals to the Pope to return under a very limited temporal rule, and with a total exclusion of the cardinals from all political power.

The Neapolitanse having been beaten, have withdrawn within their own territories, and with Austria seemed inclined to let the French have the quarrel all to themselves.

The war between the Danes and the Prussians continues without, from present appearances, the remotest prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of the paltry matter in dispute. The town of Frederica has been reduced by bombardment, and the Prussian troops are advancing to Orkaus. The Danish cruisers are strictly enforcing the blockade of the German ports.

A division of the Russian fleet has appeared in the Danish waters, which is considered significant of the intentions of the Czar.

From Austria and Hungary little is positively known beyond the fact that vast armies from Russia in concert with Austria, are now bearing down upon the Hungarians, who seem to be making a progressive movement. Large bodies of troops having retired into the fastnesses of the country, where they will be able to fall upon the enemy with almost certainty of success.

By the latest news positives information has been received, that *the city of Buda has fallen into the hands of the Hungarians*, who are said to have gained possession of the place by treachery and put the garrison of 500 or 600 men to the sword.

In the South the Maygers are said to be in possession of Fienne, the only seaport of Hungary, which if true will give a vast impulse to the cause.

The meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Russia at Warsaw lasted but one day. Nothing has transpired as to the objects of the interview.

The Affairs of France.—Upon a close analysis of the result of the late election, it appears that there are about 210, or at most 240 ultra democratic members, which is something more than double the number that they were expected to elect, and will give them a vastly greater influence in the present, than they possessed in the old Assembly. There will be rising of 500 members electeed by the various other parties, but they are so split up and divided in sentiment, that it is considered doubtful about their being able to unite upon leading questions of public policy.

Personal disputes among the leading members of the several parties would seem to give small promise that the President will be able to select a Ministry strong enough to carry on the Government with that degree of firmness so much to be desired.

Austria and Hungary.—In Hungary, the contending parties appear to be again on the eve of changing their relative positions. The Austrian forces, concentrating in and near Presburg, and on the line of the Waag, and supported on their left by the Russians, are reported to be on the eve of making a forward movement, and it is supposed that, having provisions and reinforced the garrison of Comorn, they will again retire behind the Theiss, and trust to the pestiferous climate of southern Hungary to fight is their favor. The alleged victories over the Russians and their reported capture of Buda, have not been confirmed.

According to accounts from Pesth of the 20th ultimo, Ofen was still in the hands of the Austrians and the Magyars were still fireing on the place.—The garrison of Ofen had ceased bombarding Pesth, which had greatly suffered, many of the principal buildings being destroyed.

No certain intelligence has been received regarding the movements of the Russians, large bodies of whom appear to be assembled at Goding and Hradisbh. The estimates of the Russian force intended to be employed against the Magyans vary, but most fix it at about 170,000 men, who will be reinforced in case of need, by large reservers assembled within the Russian territories.

The Vienna papers state that a desperate engagement has been fought at Kac, in the Csakist district. The Magyars, with four battalions of regular infantry, four squadrons of cavalry and batteries, attacked the Servians, who, with only two battalions and ten guns, were taken with a panic, and about to fly, when Stratomirovich rallied them, and making a desperate rush, drove back the enemy.

It is said that the Maygars have again utterly defeated the imperial forces in the neighborhood of Odenburg, and, in consequence, Welden has inserted in the Presburger Zeitung an order of the day, forbidding the publication of any news of the army, except in an official form. Great surprise is expressed in Vienna at the non-appearance of the Russians in Hungary, and persons are asking what become of them. Probably Bem and Dembinski could furnish some information on this subject.

A sanguinary battle has taken place between the Austrians and Maygars near Raab, in which the victory is claimed by both sides. Dembinski has, it is said, defeated the Russians on the confines of Gallicia. Baron Haynau has arrived in Vienna from Italy, and is to proceed to Hungary. The Russian Government has issued an order to suspend the duty of exportion on non sent into the Austrian dominions.

The Vienna papers state that the Ban of Crotia has marched into Smyrima. He has called in all the scattered detachments of imperialist roops, and sent an adequate force to rais the seige of Buda.—The Hungarian General Perazal has left Paanezova, after having fined the inhabitants of that town.

According to the Presth papers, the major part of the Austrian prisoners had enlisted in the Hungarian army.

The stay of the Emperor of Austria was very brief at Warsaw. His majesty, who arrived there on the 22d, took his dedarture on the 23d, and arrived at Vienna on the morning of 25th, at five o'clock, attending by Court Grunne. Schwarzenburg came on the previous day.

On the 22d, the Austrian garrison of Kannischa, in Hungary, were expelled by an insurrection of the people, and obliged to retreat to Warasdin. News of the 19th, from Esseg, states that the imperialist were driven from Mohacs and Funfkirchen, which, it may be remembered, where the posts of the extreme left of the Ban's corps, and that the whole of the said corps was obliged to concentrate itself about Esseg.

Perezel had addressed a note to the Servian government informing it of the proclamtion of the republic in Hungary, and requiring tokens of a friendly understanding.

We have intelligence from Hungary of the issuing of proclimation by the Hungarian nobles, ranged on the side of the Austrians. The names of many ladies figure in the signatures to this document.

An action took place at Boos, fought obstinately on both sides, but terminating unfavorably, of course for the Magyans, according to the account of the Austrians. The Hungarian Republic was proclaimed at Kaschaw on the 27th of April. All the Servians, from fifteen to forty years of age, were, on the 15th pressed, at Neusatz, into the Maygar service.

At Lemberg, May 22, several citizens, supposed to be quite peaceable, were suddenly arrested, on suspicion of having circulated Kossuth's proclamations over the whole country. Whole bales of them were found at one individual's. Market people, coming from Sanok, related that there were hundreds of wounded Russians brought from a ravine in the Carpathias, where Hungarian troops had been posted to receive them.

The Latest.—Vienna papers of the 27th give the following details respecting the surrender of Ofen:—

"Up to this hour official reports are wanting concerning the fate of Ofen; meanwhile, we give to the public what details we have been able to gather from trustworthy sources. The first storming party advanced to the assault at ten on the night of the 17th. The insurgents succeeded in reaching the ramparts in several places, but were repelled with great loss, 400 to 500 being killed. The second assault was made at eleven on the night of the 16th, on which occasion they did not advance so far as on the former leaving several hundred on the field.—The third storming, at eleven, on the night of the 20th was successful. At six o'clock on the following morning the fortress was in the hands of the Hungarians. The colonel of the Cectpieri infantry was found dead, Hentzi severely wounded in three places. All the officers of the Croats and the Granzer were cut down without quarter; the castle and single houses, where officers were hunted down, plundered. The major of the Granzer (the troops of the military confines,) who with about 200 men held the *tete-de-pont*, gave orders, when he saw the storming of the fortress and the thronging assault of the rebels, to blow up the bridge. His men refusing to obey him, he seized a match himself, with which he set fire to the mine. Sufficient of the powder exploded to rend the major limb by limb, but not the least harm was sustained by the bridge.—The loss of the Hungarians at the final storming is estimated at 250 men and 40 officers."

Later From St. Domingo.—By the arrival of the schooner J. B. Linsley, Capt. Hathawey, from St. Domingo City, which place she left on the 25th ult., we learn that another revolution had broken out, and that the army and navy had declared in favor of Gen. Santa Anna as President. Hernannes, the President met the troops on the outskirts of the city, and declared to them that he was still their Commander. Gen. Santa Anna then withdrew from the army, and retired to his plantation, after which the troops disbanded; but they, not being satisfied, again requested Santa Anna to head them, which he complied with, and immediately marched for the city. Previous to his march, the city of Don Carlos was burnt, by order of President Hernannes, with a view of preventing the troops taking possession of it.

It was supposed that St. Domingo City would fall into the hands of Gen. Santa Anna, and that he would be declared President of the Dominican Government.

The schooner Silas E. Haud, arrived yesterday from St. Marks, St Domingo, whence she sailed on the 27th ult. President Soulouque, after his return from his successful expedition against the Spanish part of the Island, stated in his despatches that his army had been victorious in every battle, when, in fact, they lost all their cannon, and were in a most miserable condition. It was not known how many men he had lost, as he took the precaution not to state the fact in his dispatches.

Coffee and wool were scarce, and imports from the United States had been small of late. Flour at St. Marks and Port au Prince, was selling at $72, Haytien money. Spanish doubloons were worth from $212 to $216.—*New York Tribune.*

Cotton Factory at Rio Janeiro.—Yankee Girls.—We have a letter from a gentleman at Rio Janeiro, giving an account of a visit to a cotton factory in that place. It is five miles from the city, at the base of highest peak in Brazil. It is built of stone, clay, mortar, wood and bamboo, whitewashed inside and out, and driven by steam. Around it grow in wild luxuriance, oranges, lemons, figs, olives plantains, bananas, cocoa nuts, palm trees, and a thousand other tropical fruits, trees and flowers. The proprietor of this is an Englishman, who went out two years ago from Canton in this state, taking with him six English and American girls, from that vicinity. Four of these girls have married since they reached the country, and the other two are about to take husbands. The letter says the interior of the mill resembles the sweatpit of a tannery more than anything else. There was six girls in the weave room—three Yankees, one English and two Brazilians. The writer adds, that his entrance in Duck trowsers, a tarpaulin and red flannel shirt, was regarded with suspicion at first by the assembled girls, but when they found he was a Yankee they were quite sociable. The prettiest girl of the whole, smiled very coquettishly, as much as to say—"You didn't expect to see such a pretty girl as I here—did you, now?" She told me to advise all Lowell girls, who want to get married, to come to Rio, but I advise all such to go to California.—*Lowell Journal.*

An Old Newspapar.—The New York Evening Post, which dates the commencement of its present series at 1810, has been favored with a copy of a paper bearing the same name, dated Sept. 8, 1746. The doner is Diederick Duychinck aged 125 years. The sheet is twelve inches long and eight wide, with two columns on a page. It contains foreign news. There is intelligence from the Hague to the 1st of June—it took two or three months to hear from Hague then—news from Vienna of the 8th of June, from Frankford of the 5th, and Liege of the 10th, and from Brussels of the 20th. The French were then preparing to send supplies to Quebec to sustain itself against the English—the Austrians and Spanish armies were ready for a battle before Placentia—Europe in short, was convulsed with a general war, and in Scotland a civil war was raging.

Among the advertisements is one offering rewards for deserters belonging to an expedition against Canada, and one of a farm for sale, at Bloomindal, on the Hudson, together with horses, cows, wagons, and *one negro*, enumerated among the personal property.—*Rochester Daily Advertiser.*

Poisoned by Root Beer.—The Blairsville *Apalachian* of the 30th ult. says, that a number of persons in that neighborhood have been suffering, for some time past, with sickness, said to have been caused by drinking beer, in which some poisonous herb or root is supposed to have been used by mistake.

Five persons, who had drunk of the beer, have since died. It is stated that a Mr. Ginter had prepared a quantity of root beer for the muster, on the first Monday of May; and, by mistake, had used in the preparation, the roots of the wild parsnip instead of the roots of sweet myrrh and Sarsaparilla; and that the liquor had remained over night in a copper kettle in which the poisonous weed was boiled.

Our informant states that Ginter himself fell the first victim of his poisonous decoction, as also did one of his sons; and the rest of his family were dangerously ill. Samuel Hosac and a Mr. Dougherty are mentioned amongst the number of those who have died by the poison and some sixteen or eighteen persons were still suffering severely from its effects.

Cholera Diet.—The N. Y. *Sun* relates the following case: A young man in the upper part of the city was taken with a severe diarrhœ, from which, however, he recovered. Being prevailed on to eat sparingly, and of light food for a day or two after his recovery, he began with a breakfast of two quarts of sour, curdled milk, well sugared, and a sixpence worth of stale corky radishes. It is unnecessary to say he was a corpse within twelve hours.

WHO IS THE PRESIDENT?

Every day goes to pile up proof that General Taylor is a mere "automaton" President in the hands of his Cabinet. Hear the New York *Express* (Whig:)

The Foreign Missions are now about filled by the Cabinet, and it is a matter of much surprise to very many that Col. Webb of the *"Courier,"* has been altogether disappointed. With the kindliest disposition on the part of the President, as we understand, certain "indiscretions" of his past life have been so arrayed against him that the Cabinet would not press upon the President (and the President did not feel at liberty to take the responsibility,) of the appointment.

There are certain peculiarities in this matter of the city press, which here it may be worth the while to notice. The first Taylor man in this city, and for some time, "solitary and alone," was Mr. Fuller, of the "Mirror." The office he asked for was given to a gentleman who had not a claim in the world. The only organ that, for a long time, General Taylor had among the powerful commercial and business classes, was the "Courier," whose editor has been mortified and disappointed. The most inexcusable "indiscretion," it seems to us, that a political man can commit, is to forget his friends.

But there is a still stronger and more remarkable case in the District of Columbia. The incident is described by two correspondents of the Union. It appears that the leading Whigs of Georgetown were zealous for the appointment of Mr. Linthicum, as Navy agent at Washington. They were suddenly startled one morning by the announcement of Mr. Lathrop's appointment to the same office. The Mayor of Georgetown was deputed to the "second Washington," who replied in words to this effect: "You can assure your friend Mr. Linthicum, that he has received the appointment of Navy Agent." The Georgetown functionary returned, of course, in good spirits to announce the result. At that very moment the commission of Mr. Lathrop had been signed by Gen. Taylor, and was being recorded in the Navy Department. The General thought he had appointed Mr. Linthicum, but the Secretary of the Navy had appointed Mr. Lathrop. Again alarm seized the Georgetown clique, who were a second time assured, (though now by Col. Bliss) that Mr. Linthicum had been appointed. The truth soon flashed upon them, however, that the mistake had been made, and their stupefaction and horror may well be conceived.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

GEORGIA MANUFACTURES AND RAILROADS.

Within a few years past, says the *Savannah Republican*, the State of Georgia has at one bound placed herself indisputably in advance of any other Southern State, in manufacturing enterprise and internal improvements. We have between forty and fifty manufactories with from 100 to 500 spindles in each, in operation in this State. Our mines have been partially explored, and we are producing similar railroad iron, castings, marble, lime, at a price so low that it is used in considerable quantities to revive the worn out lands of the State.

The eternal fields of cotton, and nothing but cotton, no longer appear in the up country, except to a limited extent. The cultivation of that staple in the Northern counties will comparatively cease in a few years, and be transferred more and more to the fertile bottoms of South Western Georgia.—The hill sides in the Cherokee region and Middle Georgia, are now smiling with green crops of wheat and other small grains. There are flouring mills, as the Etowah, Lebanon, Columbus, those in Clarke, and elsewhere, where the wheat is purchased at a liberal price and converted into flour, which has some time since found its way to the Atlantic markets, while some has been exported from this country to Brazil and other countries. The article of Northern flour is almost banished from this market. One year the Central Railroad conveyed into the interior 6,000 barrels of Northern flour; the year following it brought down 6,000 bbls. of Georgia flour, the upward current being completely turned.

These manufactories and railroads have created home markets. They gave employment to the farmer, carpenter, the mason, the tanner, the miner, and in short to almost all who follow the various and devious ways of human industry. The moral and physical influence of our Railroads in bringing about this order of things is not sufficiently appreciated. The Up-Country is now no longer a sealed book. The travel on the State Road has probably quadrupled since it was opened to Dalton. It will increase vastly more when it is completed to the Tennessee River.

It has been estimated that when the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad is completed, the Georgia Road will require four times its present locomotive power. Our great work has already paid back to the State the cost of its construction in the shape of a multitude of benefits, beyond the power of calculation, and it is not a daring prophecy to make that in less than twenty-five years, it will pay all the debts of the State—principal and interest and relieve her citizens from all taxation.

General Gaines.—General Gaines was the oldest officer in the army, having received his commission on the 10th of January, 1779, as an ensign in the 10th regiment of foot, just fifty years ago last January.

The first most prominent act in the life of Gen. Gaines was the arrest of Aaron Burr, for the activity displayed in which President Jefferson appointed him marshal of the United States.

The particular exploit that gave General Gaines his distinguished reputation was his conduct at Fort Erie, in 1813, which he defended with great ability from the night attack of a powerful British force under the command of Gen. Drummond—the loss of the British amounting to 962, while that of the Americans was only 84.

The oldest officer in the army, now living, is Brev. Brig. Gen. Brady, colonel of 2d infantry. He entered the army as ensign of infantry, on the the 7th of March, 1792, resigned for a few years, and reentered as colonel of the 22d infantry, 6th July, 1812.

The next oldest officer, now living, is Brev. Brig. General J. H. Walbach, who entered the service the same day with Gen. Gaines, on the 10th of January, 1799, as lieutenant of cavalry.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Showing their hands.—The whigs, now that they are firmly seated in power for the next four years, are beginning to show their hands—to avow their principles. The Toledo Blade, a bitter whig paper, is out flat-footed for a United States bank!

The following paragraph we cut from a long article in that paper:

"We have always considered, and still consider, the United States Bank, or something very like it, ('a rose by any other name would smell as sweet,') as one of the best financial institutions that the country ever has or probably will possess."

The cloven-foot of whigery will stick out *after* election. Before the late presidential election, the Blade could not have been induced to declare in favor of a United States Bank. If questioned on the subject, it would have declared it "obsolete," as did Webster. No whig in the Union would have dared to incorporate a bank in the "platform" of the party. Now, we shall not be surprised to hear the leaders of the party in the next Congress, if they find they have strength, start the old favorite measure.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Encouraging future proscription.—Among the hundred pledges of General Taylor, before his election to the presidency, was his proclaimed desire to soften the asperities of party, and by stern example to discourage "the hateful system of proscription for opinion's sake." His practice upon this promise has been a system of ruthless, revengeful, and indiscriminate removals of those who did not vote for him. The effect of this treachery to plighted faith, it is easy to see, will be the excuse and justification for the most violent system of removals in all parties for all time to come!

This will be one of the legacies of a dynasty that came into power with pledges on its lips to put down all party violence!—*Pennsylvanian.*

Elopement, and deaths by Cholera.—Day before yesterday a colored man, and a white woman, the couple having eloped together from the northern part of the State, some say from Highland county, arrived in this city together, and was living as man and wife, on East Seventh street. They were yesterday morning early both taken with the Cholera, and died almost immediately. They are both now lying in the grave side by side. This is a strange finale to a very strange elopement.—*Cin. Com.*

☞ The Sandusky Mirror defines a member of the Cabinet to be "an eighth of a President unincumbered by popular accountability."

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1849.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of the several townships, wards and boroughs of Erie county, will meet at the usual places of holding township meetings on Saturday the 23th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. to elect delegates to attend a Convention to be held at the Court House on Thursday the 28th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of appointing delegates to the 4th of July State Convention at Pittsburgh to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

By order of the Central Committee.

Erie, June 8. SMITH JACKSON, Chairman.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT POLK!

The telegraph makes the startling announcement that JAMES K. POLK is no more. He died at his residence in Nashville, on the evening of the 15th. Although suffering for a month or more from a disease, caused probably by sudden change of habit and climate, it was only within a few days that apprehensions of a fatal termination had been entertained. He is dead; however—the land that knew, loved and honored him, will know him no more forever—but his memory, his virtues and patriotism, will be held in grateful remembrance while the Union lasts. James K. Polk was emphatically a great man, and although there are those who are unwilling to acknowledge it to the extent the partiality of his friends claim, yet we firmly believe that the future historian will award him a higer nich even. The youngest of our Chief Magistrates, he has played a more important part than any, and no man can say that in any emergency he has not proved himself equal to the occasion. It was his fortune to be the instrument in the hands of the progressive spirit of the age to add to our widely extended country new fields for the developement of the energy and enterprsie of our people. The benefits of this acquisition had just begun to be felt and realized, when he was summoned away. To use the language of a cotemporary, could he have lived out the period usually assigned to man, how might he, at the expiration of a quarter of a century, have exulted in the more complete vindication of his administration, which will come as surely as the American people remain masters of the continent. From the Atlantic coast to

> "The continuous woods
> Where rolls the Oregon and hears no sound
> Save his own dashing——;"

a hardy and industrious population covering the soil, gathering wealth, building cities, and projecting public works to increase the facilities of inter-communication, living under one Constitution and obedient to law, these will be fruits of the governmental policy to which we have alluded, and which we are confident is already everywhere approved by the friends of liberty and progress. But providence ordained it otherwise. His task is completed, his mission is ended. We add another to the list of departed patriots, on which a few days since we placed the names of those chivalrous spirits, WORTH and GAINES, who have gone down to the grave full of years and of honors. They are "the canonized of their country's calendar."

> "The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
> All that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
> Awate alike the inevitable hour.
> The path of glory leads but to the grave."

Shade Trees and Shrubbery.—As we write the sun is beating down upon dusty streets and glaring brick walls with an intensity that drives the perspiration from the brow of the laborer, and even makes the more fortunate lounging gentleman of leasure, pant and sigh for the cool and shady groves of the country. Speaking of the country, calls up vividly to the mind's eye recollections of the many pleasant, aye, and happy days, spent amid its forests, and green fields, and besides its murmuring brooks, and laughing rills, in "days of old lang syne," and we have often wondered since the headlessness of boyhood has given place to thought and reflection, why it is that so few of our farmers in the country, and our men of business in town, appreciate the beauties and comfort of shade trees about their dwellings. To use the language of a cotemporary, a cheap luxury is a grassy yard and green shrubbery; right pleasant it is to sit by one's window and hear the rustling of leaves as the soft wind plays among the branches of the trees—to rest the eye, weary of dusty streets and brick walls, by gazing on the grass and admiring the opening flowers. Why, in this broad land where there is room enough and to spare, do those who build dwelling houses so often place them on the very edge of the sidewalk, or leave a scanty space between, hardly wide enough for a spear of grass or a beautiful flower to grow and flourish? In our city we are not yet so crowded but that every one can afford the space for a little green, a few flowers, a few trees.—And they add too, so much to the attractiveness of a home, making even a plain dwelling pleasanter than a showy building planted close by the dusty sidewalks, with none of these beautiful adornings of Nature's own device around it.—Too many dwellings in our city are erected without yards. Shall it be so in future? You who love pleasant streets, shaded windows and cool rooms—who would make our city healthful and agreeable, and create a taste for Nature's works of beauty, plant shrubbery and trees, and leave room around your dwellings for green grass to spring up luxuriantly. To the farmer we say, why cut down the noble maples and oaks in the neighborhood of the site selected for your dwelling? They breed no pestilence, they cost no money—why then ruthlessly "cut those old oaks down." In all Erie county, there is not a residence we admire half so much as that of our friend, Judge Brawley, on the Buffalo road; and all because it is near a beautiful grove of primitive maples, where, let the road be ever so dusty and the heat ever so intense, there is a cool shade and a soft grassy couch inviting rest and repose. There, too, the robbin and the blue-bird build their nests and rear their young—there their musical notes are heard with the first blush of the dawn, or at mid-day heat, inviting the wayfarer, even if he cannot stop to partake, to admire the taste that spared the grove from the axman's might. Blessings, say we, on the green grass and shady grove.

Not Doubtful.—The complement to our distinguished representative in Congress below, from the *"York Gazette,"* is not doubtful or "probable"—it is certain, hearty and enthusiastic. No remark of ours could add to it—it is a whole in itself, and we submit it without a word:

Hon. James Thompson, of Erie.—In a list of members elect of the next Congress, published in the New York Journal of Commerce, we find, opposite the name of Hon. James Thompson, of Erie the remak: "Democratic probably."

Democratic, *probably!* If James Thompson be a Democrat *probably*, we should like to know what the Journal of Commerce regards as a Democrat *certainly*. When it rains, the earth will *probably* become wet—water will *probably* run down hill—if you cast a stone into the air it will *probably* come down again; but James Thompson's Democracy is by no means problematic. There is nothing suppositious or doubtful about it—it is the real, genuine article. The Democrats of the Erie district seem to be quite well satisfied about it—and in our own county, the staunch Democrats of Cedorus, if the question were submitted to them, would decide very quickly that James Thompson is a Democrat *certainly*—a Polk and Dallas, Cass and Butler, Buchanan Democrat, of the clearest and most decidedly blue stripe. Give us but 116 such *probabilities* in the next House of Representatives, and we shall be entirely willing to take the risk of a whig majority.

Heartless Depravity.—Some loafing, lazy office-seeker, not having the fear of the "second Washington," or his seven wise men in buckram before his eyes, did, at the dead hour of night, when his Exellency was locked fast in the arms of the dreamy God, clandestinely and feloneously steal and carry away, and convert to his own use, *one of the Presidents shirts, almost new.* This heartless act of depravity was committed on Sunday night, and at our last accounts the President was still cursing Bliss for leaving his linin out. "God and liberty."

Some Runing.—The Keystone State run from Chicago to Buffalo last week, in seventy-one hours. This is the quickest trip yet.

☞ Our friend Brockway has retired from the Editorial chair of the *"Oswego Palladium."* While we regret to part with so good a fellow personally, we must say his political course of late renders any regrets at his loss in any other point of view, impossible. To his successors, we extend the right hand of fellowship, trusting they will make the *"Palladium,"* neither a "hunker" nor "barn burner," but a Democratic paper.

☞ For a column of deferred Editorial see first page. Also, selected and original poetry, and a general variety of miscellaneous matter, calculated to both please and instruct the general reader.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Jackson, in this paper. Our wool growers will undoubtedly find it to their interest to call on him.

☞ Several articles intended for this paper are crowded out—among them an editorial on "Democratic Abuse."

THE NEW ORGAN.

The first number of the *"Republic,"* the *new* Taylor organ, has just made its appearance in this section of the country, and being a stranger among us, it is entitled to some attention at our hands. We like to be civil when in our power to be so without compromising the truth, and would much prefer being able to certify to the respectability of *this organ* of the new Administration if we could; but if would not be just or generous to others, to say that it is either *good* politically, or *good looking* typographically. It certainly has not the substantial appearance of the *"Union"* or the venerable and solid look of the old *"Intelligencer."*

But we intended the few brief remarks we can at this time bestow for another and more important matter than mere appearance. The *"Republic"* is to be the apologist for the frauds committed by the President on the people, and it labors to show, in this the first number, that although "no proscription" was the promise of Gen. Taylor, yet the performance was impossible. This may be some excuse for proscription, but it is none for making a false promise! The falsehood remains, and it is not palliated by the supposed inconvenience of a compliance with pledges. The *"Republic"* honestly admits that Gen. Taylor was successful *only* through the instrumentality of Democratic votes. Hear what it says: "Many "members of the Democratic party *united with* us because they sympathised with Gen. Taylor in his views "of the importance of Governmental reformation; and "this *accession to our* ranks furnished an important ele-"*ment in our success.*" Here then it is conceded by the approved organ of the Administration that the "Democratic accession" secured its success. This accession of Democrats—as Democrats, not as whigs, let it be remembered—was the important element that brought success. Now how came this accession to be obtained?—By any scheme of Governmental reform proposed by Gen. Taylor? He proposed none! The convention that nominated him whispered not a word about policy! What was the attractive power, then, that drew off this force temporarily from the Democratic candidate to the support of Gen. Taylor? Was it the avowal of whig principles and policy? Certainly not—for Democrats, as such, could not support a candidate avowing them—and it was democrats, the *"Republic"* admits, that made the accession so important. What then was it? It was the iteration and re-iteration throughout some thirty-four or five letters, signed at least by his own proper hand, that he would not be the "candidate of a party,"—that he must be the candidate of all parties or of *none*—that he would accept a nomination of the "democratic party as cheerfully as that of any other party,"—that he had "no enemies to punish or friends to reward,"—that no one should be removed or appointed to office on any other terms than capability and honesty in the one case, and the want of it in the other. Believing that Gen. Taylor was honest, many Democrats sympathized with him and with these pledges. Thus we account for the accession. No sooner, however, is he elected by this accession than the work of proscription, shameless, profligate proscription, begins and goes on with an unrelenting fierceness that would put to shame the most unmitigated tyrant. For all this the *"Republic"* excuses the administration by alledging that they could not get along with their official duties "under the manifold embarrassments with which they would be surrounded by unfriendly subordinates in places of confidential relations." This is the apology.

Now let us ask what inconvenience would be likely to be felt by the President, and the "seven whig gentlemen" of the cabinet, by retaining the thousands of city and country Post Masters that they have removed?—of the collectors of customs scattered all over this vast country?—of District Attorneys throughout the Union?—and the hundreds of other officers and employees displaced by this Administration? They were removed because they could not be relied on as "confidential" in all the purposes of the "seven wise men in buckram" who, under the name of a cabinet, play the President without any of the responsibilities of that office. But this confession is important in another point of view. It repudiates the infamous libel by implication that the want of capacity and honesty has had anything to do with removals. Nobody believes that this test has had any more influence in making removals than that honesty and capacity was been consulted in making appointments. But here it is—the excuse for removals is the desire to procure "confidential" agents. No want of capacity—no dishonesty is claimed! But why did not Gen. Taylor think of this sooner—this necessity for "confidential" agents? Why did he not submit this consideration to the people? If he had done so, what would have become of the democratic accession? It would never have taken place, and Gen. Taylor would have been by this time an "obsolete idea," and those who are now Editing and supporting this "organ" would be ready to cry out with Daniel Webster, "this nomination was not fit to be made." But again—this "organ" of the party of the Union makes this apology for the abandonment of pledges, and the "organ" of the party in Erie county makes a very different one. The latter alledges, in substance, that Gen. Taylor did propose that no prefference should be given to whigs over Democrats in his regard, or in making appointments, but that the Democrats did not believe him, and did not act upon the proposition, but opposed him, and therefore he was relieved from his pledges. Both apologists admit the breach of faith—confess the fraud, but labor to excuse it. Their labors are vain—there is no excuse for falsehood and bad faith—no apology can wipe out this damning stain upon the character of one who, otherwise, would be entitled to the respect of the people. No, Gen. Taylor will have to find a more powerful defender than this "organ" before those who were enjoled into his support by his "no-party" pledges will forgive him. They see now that the game was won by a false trick—that when he said he would accept a Democratic nomination as soon as any other, he was only fishing for Democratic votes to enable him to *reward* those who wished the Mexicans would "welcome" him "with bloody hands to a hospitable grave."

Beneath Contempt.—An honorable cotemporary we admire—a dishonorable one is beneath contempt. In the latter category we will certainly have to class the *Gazette* if it does not mind its manners, and adhere a little closer to the truth: The following is a specimen of the manner it choses to libel its cotemporaries:

"Election or Judges.—Mr. Buchanan's special organ at Lancaster, the *Intelligencer*, of a late date, contains an article earnestly arguing against the law authorizing the election of judges by the people. A characteristic commentary this upon Democratic professions of respect for the confidence in "the people."

Some two or three years ago, when Mr. Hutter, the present Editor of the *Intelligencer*, bought that establishment, he *took decided* grounds *in favor of electing judges by the people*, and has continued to advocate the measure ever since with an ability the Editor of the *Gazette* might well envy. The *Gazette's* whole story is manufactured from the fact that a *communication* appeared in the *Intelligencer* arguing against the measure, but which communcation, let it be remembered, the Editor distinctly stated was admitted only because he deemed it no more than just that, as he had *advocated* a different policy, those who differed with him should be heard. We do not know whether the *Intelligencer* is received at the office of the *Gazette*, but if it is, as we *suspect*, then does our neighbor stand in no enviable light.

The quotation from the *"Montgomery Watchman,"* we presume is off the same piece—at any rate we shall believe so until the first falsehood is explained. If the Editor of the *Gazette* will misrepresent in one instance, he will in another.

☞ The Editor of the *"Commercial,"* is very envious of us, because our friends, when they get married, very generally send to the office some of the "fixins." Poor fellow—we certainly did not think he was so near *starving* as to envy our "boys" what wedding cake is sent them, else out of charity we might have been induced to have spoken to "old Zack" to overlook his want of "honesty and capacity," and give him the office of Collector, You should have spoken sooner, neighbor. There is a Benevolent society in town, however—suppose you lay your case before them.

☞ Our devil says Editors are like the ladies because they are always waiting for the *mails*. Our devil is "some punkins," he is.

"NOT WORTH A DOLLAR."

It will be recollected that Daniel Webster proclaimed on the floor of the Senate that California was not "worth a dollar,"—that he denounced the late lamented President in terms that only a New England federalist knows how to use, for its acquisition—and that he was cheered on and applauded by the party from one extremity of the Union to the other. This is a matter of history, and it is another matter of history that this same California, instead of not being "worth a dollar," is worth untold millions. Its crystal streams run over beds of shining gold—its mountains are seemed with veins of the precious metals, and its vast plains glisten in an unclouded sun with sands that would make a miser's eye light up with joy. Had an European sovereign acquired such a possession historians and poets would have vied in their eulogies. But the wise and far-seeing man to whose indomitable energy and love of country the Union is indebted for this acquisition, now sleeps in death in the state of his nativity, but *this* monument to his fame is left us to be enjoyed by the millions of his grateful countrymen, and it will require neither poet nor historian to render his fame as lasting as the hills and valleys that are now sending their golden streams among us, to render the falsehood and ingratitude of the whig party the more striking. To James K. Polk and the Democratic party does the country—aye, and the world—owe the possession of this mine of power by a people who will use it only for the welfare of mankind. Had Louis Phillipe possessed the golden sands of California, think you France would now be *free?* Think you the shout of liberty would now be ringing from Paris to Vienna, and along the banks of the Rhine! Think you the republicans of Hungary, Germany and Rome would be defying the Austriah and the Cossack—that Bem and Kossuth would be leading their hosts to victory? No, the golden hills of California in the hands of Louis would have quenched the last spark of Republicanism in Continental Europe! Had England, as she had endeavored to do, obtained possession of this El Dorado of wealth, can any body supppose that it would have been used for any other purpose than to strengthen the power of monarchy and rivit the chains of the people tighter! England, with this acquisition, that we were told was "not worth a dollar," would be invincible. Her arm would be felt in every contest—her power would be acknowledged in every court, and Europe would be at her feet. But thanks to the policy that party which has made this republic what she is—the asaylum for the oppressed of every nation—it was ordained otherwise, and the gold of the Sacramento, instead of becoming a curse, will be a blessing to mankind. And this was "not worth a dollar" in the estimation of the God-like and his followers. Verily is not Daniel Webster an "obsolete idea?"

Anthracite Coal.—If accounts are true, it does appear that there are large veins of Anthracite coal in the town of Mansfield, Mass. We hope so. We should be glad to keep the money, expended for coal, in our own State. We have personally been taxed yearly, a sum equal to $100 by the State of Pennsylvania, for that single article; and all the people in our cities and large towns in New England, we presume, are taxed in a like proportion; a pretty purse sent to the successors of William Penn, yearly.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

Certainly friend *"Olive Branch"* you are mistaken in regard to obtaining coal from Pennsylvania, also a great political party which arrogates to itself all the intelligence and honesty of the country, has falsified the facts most grievously. Are we not daily told that the tariff of '46 has ruined the coal business of Pennsylvania—that New York and Boston, and all creation away down east who, under the tariff of '42, purchased their supplies of us, now buy it cheaper of old Jonny Bull's traders? Certainly! The Pennsylvania coal mines are not worth a straw now, let Taylorism tell the story, and you ought to be ashamed of yourself for twitting us about the money you Yankees put in our packets.

Frighgeld.—The whigs—that is the thinking and working whigs, like Greeley—are evidently frightened at the prospect of "old Zack" being in a minority in Congress. "Every breeze whispers change," and consequently every murmur sounds to them like a clap of thunder. The appointment of Mr. Marsh, of Vt., is one of these shocks to the sensitive nerves of the Editor of the Tribune. The appointment creates a vacancy in the [illegible] Congressional district of Vermont, which giving Mr. Clay almost two thousand majority in '44, could raise only 518 for Gen. Taylor in '48. This majority, the Tribune editor fears, will be entirely destroyed at the next election, and he gives the President a gentle castigation for withdrawing Mr. Marsh from Congress, and hints to Mr. Marsh that he

News of the Week.

LOUISVILLE, June 17, P. M.

At a public meeting in Madison County, Ky., to-day, a serious rencounter took place between Cassius M. Clay and Joseph Turner. Both parties snapped their pistols and then attacked each other with bowie knives. Clay was stabbed through the heart, and Turner severely wounded in the abdomen and groin, and is since dead.

CINCINNATI, June 18.

Possitive intelligence has been received in our city that Ex-President Polk, died at Nashville, on Friday evening, of chronic diarrhea.

There were 20 interments from Cholera, on Saturday and 29 from other diseases. There were the same number on Sunday.

A severe tornado occured at Memphis; several flat boats were sunk. The cabin was blown off the steamer Yazoo. The roof of Cook & Humphrey's Commission House, and the roofs of the Exchange block of buildings were also blown off. A number of other buidings were injured.

It is now reported that Cassius M. Clay was not killed in the recontre in Madison county. The last intelligence from there was, that he would probably recover. Turner his antagonist, is dead.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1849.

A severe fireman's riot commenced in the lower part of the city on Saturday night, and continued all day yesterday. One of the parties was killed, and between fifteen and twenty wounded.

The contest was between the Franklin and Mayomensing Hose Companies. During Saturday night the Moyamensing attacked the Franklin, took their apparatus and threw it into the Delaware.

During the alarm yesterday the parties met with pistols, guns and knives, and attacked each other in true military style, discharging their guns and using other weapons.

A man named Giles, a member of the Franklin was killed while leading his party. Before being killed, he was seen to fire four times at the opposite party. An inquest was held, and two men implicated in the murder.

The Police endeavored to quell the riot, but were beaten back by both parties; and the Sheriff, with a strong posse, did not succeed until late last night in restoring order. The street where the fight took place is covered with blood. There has been only two arrests made as yet.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.

The interments at eight cemeteries, on Saturday, amounted to seventy-four of which 61 were deaths from Cholera. On Saturday there were 82 interments at the *same cemeteries*, of which 67 were Cholera. The average deaths, should all the Cemeteries report, would appear to be about 100 per day.

The news from the Plains is that the Cholera is making great havoc among the California Emigrants. The party from Wheeling had had a fight with the Pawnees *at a village on the Platte river.* Five Indians were killed and several wounded. One white man was badly wounded.

FRANKFORT, June 17.

Mr. W. E. Blackburn, of Lake Province, was killed in a rencounter with Mr. Steele, in this place on Saturday.

NEW YORK, June 19—3 P. M.

Seventy-two cases and seventeen death of Cholera since yesterday.

The *Courier & Enquirer* publishes this morning one day's later news from Europe per Cambria. The King of Naples, at the request of France, had returned to his own dominions with his army. It is said the French had requested the Austrians not to approach Rome. The new Ministry had not been formed. 'Funds were depressed on that account.

The Hungarians it is said had decided to pull down fortifications around Buda. They captured twenty thousand stand of arms in Buda. A letter from Temlin states that 20,000 Russians had entered Transylvania and retaken Cronstadt. It is said the Hungarians had taken Old Orsowa, and Temshaur was in the hands of Bem. It is supposed the Austrian General, Puckner's corps, and the Russians have united.

VENICE.—A despatch stated that the insurgents have evacuated to Fort Malghed, on the 27th ult., which had been bombarded all the previous day.

NEW YORK, June 19—3 P. M.

Forty cases of Cholera and ten deaths since yesterday.

California news by the Cresent City in the New Orleans Bulletin, states that there was no limits of the gold region. It extends south of Santa Barbara and down to Lower California.

There were at San Francisco over fifty vessels of all nations, from which crews had deserted, and would not return for $100 per month.

The United States ship Warren arrived on the 30th. Fifteen of the crew deserted the next day. The Cresent brought with her three mails from California, and 1,000,000 in gold dust.

Col. Hughes and party have been successful beyond all expectation in the survey of a road for a route to Panama. The greatest grade was only 10 feet per mile, and on the Pacific side the work will commence immediately.

The Isthmus was clear of passengers and the health of Panama good. Col. H. says that beside the gold in the Cresent City, $2,000,000 more had arrived at the Isthmus during the month of May, a portion of which was from California—the *residue* being from the south.

Gen. Persifer F. Smith's proclamation is so far utterly disregarded, and serious difficulties are anticipated, should he attempt to put his order in force.

News from Tampico to the 5th inst., state that ten thousand Indians were within twelve miles of that place, and the inhabitants were daily expecting an attack from them.

CINCINNATI, June 19.

There were 49 interments from Cholera yesterday, and 23 from other diseases.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.

There were 433 interments from Cholera, and 76 from other diseases, for the week ending on Sunday. On yesterday there were 60 from Cholera, and 15 from other diseases.

The cholera is disappearing from the Upper Mississippi, but is raging at the Osage.

☞ There is another arrival from Europe, the steamer America, with seven days later advices than the Cambria, but the telegraphic report is so meagre that we prefer waiting and give the news in detail next week.

LADIES BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A collection was taken up, we understand, at the "Associate Reformed Church," for the benefit of this society, on last Sunday, of twenty five dollars.

IS IT NOT SINGULAR?—*Is it not singular* that, while Gen. Taylor asserts that he has removed no man except for "drunkenness and incapacity," there has hardly a whig paper spoken of a retiring officer in their own immediate vicinity, but what have been forced to acknowledge the contrary, aside from their politics, there was no charges against them. *We ask is not this a singular state of affairs.* Either the almost universal voice of the whig press must proclaim a lie, or Gen. Taylor—*has been deceived.*

☞ "Jeems," the *funny man of the Boston Post*, is responsible for the following conundium: Why is a candy like a mushroom? Give it up?

Because he's a regular sap-head—
His waist is remarkably slender;
His growth is exceedingly rapid,
And his top is uncommonly tender!

☞ RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. A. G. LAURIE. will preach in the Universalist Church in this city, to morrow, (24th inst.) at the usual hours, *H A. M.* and 2½ P. M.

Erie, June 23, 1849.

☞ The Lake Erie Association of Universalists meets by appointment at Columbus, Warren County, Pa. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th inst. A general attendance is invited.

June 16, 1849. B. F. HITCHCOCK. Clk.

☞ WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—*Will Miracles never cease! More evidence of its Health Restorative.*—We wish it may be distinctly understood, that every certificate and statement of cures performed by Wistar's balsam of Wild Cherry, which we publish, is strictly true. We give names and dates and invite the closet scrutiny, and challange the most rigid inquiry as to the authenticity of our statements knowing full well and a knowledge of facts as to the great superiority of this medicine, is alone necessary to insure its prescription. ☞ FIT CURES! ☜ Wherever Wistar's Balsam of Wild *Cherry is introduced*, it at once attains that high reputation which it so richly deserves.—What can stop its sale when on every hand can be witnessed its wonderful cures? The worst cases of Asthma, recent but dangerous Coughs, and also those that are of long standing, Bronchitis and Consumption, (in its early stages,) are always cured by this remarkable medicine.

NO OTHER CAN BE LIKE IT.
See advertisement.

☞ EXCELLENT OINTMENT.—*Mr. Sloan—Dear Sir:* For a considerable length of time I was seriously afflicted with the Rheumatic complaint, and applied freely the various liniments, pain-killers, &c., without obtaining any relief,—After which your agent at this place influenced me *to try your* Ointment, and within two weeks from the time I commenced using it, the pain ceased, and I was effectually cured! and shall recommend all who are similarly afflicted with the distressing complaint, to procure your *excellent* ointment without delay.

Resp'y yours, OSCAR F. MOTT.

Princeville, Peoria co., May 1, '48.

☞ All the Medicines advertised by W. B. Sloan are sold on agency by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.

☞ DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—This really great medicine is rapidly supplanting all other remedies yet proposed *for a diseased liver. Its effects are so decided*, safe and speedy, as to give a status possessed by no other medicine offered to the public. The inventor, a very distinguished physician of Virginia, practising in a region of country in which the Liver complaint, (or Hepatis, as it is termed by medical men,) is peculiarly common and formidable, Dr. M'Lane, spent years in the discovery of the ingredients of his Pills, and in proportioning their quantities. The result of his researches has placed his name among the benefactors of mankind, by affording a medicine to the sick, which alleviates and cures the most obstinate cases of this terrible complaint. Have you a pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, which increases with a pressure—unable to lie *with ease on the left side—with occasional*, sometimes constant pain under the shoulder blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder? Rely upon it, that although the latter pains are sometimes taken for rheumatic, they all arise from disease of the Liver; and if you would have relief, go instantly and purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.

For sale by Carter & Brother, and J. H. Burton, Erie, Pa.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst, by the Rev. G. W. Cleaveland, Mr. ANDREW THOMPSON of Union, to Miss SARAH BERRY of *Greenfield.*

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. C. G. Stuebgen, Signor VALENTI DELLA VALENTINA and Mrs. CHRISTINA SIPPEL, both of Fairview tp.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. C. A. Lyon, Mr. HUGH RUTHERFORD to Miss MARY C. JOHNSTON, both of Greene.

DIED.

In Franklin, Venango county, on Wednesday morning the 13th inst., Miss EMILY ELIZA, daughter of Mr. Thomas M'Dowell; in the 20th year of her age.

GEORGE H. CUTLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

New White Fish and Trout.

JUST received direct from Mackanaw a fine lot of No. 1 White Fish and Trout, in whole and half barrels, warranted new, to be had of C. B. WRIGHT.

Erie, June 23, 1849.

Wool! Wool!!

WE will pay Cash and Goods for any quantity of fleece Wool. Erie, June 23, 1849. TIBBALS & DEWEY.

PAPER HANGINGS.

RECEIVED this morning a new supply of Paper Hangings, Bordering and Window Paper—some very desirable patrons. Erie, June 23, 1849. GEO. SELDON & SON.

ERIE AND NORTHEAST RAILROAD.

SEALED *PROPOSALS will be received for the construction* of the Erie and Northeast Railroad, including all materials, up to the 25th July inclusive, at the office of said company in the Borough of Erie, payable in the stock of the Company. Plans and specifications will be ready for inspection by the 10th July.

Erie, June 21, 1849. C. M. REED, *President.*

WOOL.

Wool Depot No. 33, Milk street Boston.

FARMERS, Merchant others wishing to sell their Wool in the Eastern Market have now a favorable opportunity of doing so by forwarding the same to J. P. BRADLEY, No. 33 Milk st., Boston, Mass., under the most favorable circumstances, as the Wool will be graded into lots and qualities desirable for different manufactories, suitable for various kidds of Goods, and arranged for sale under the superintendence and direction of Ziba Parkhurst, who has been engaged in purchasing Wool in this county and vicinity for several years. And I am authorized to receive and forward the same from the Farmers and others desirous of shipping their wool, and give all farther information.

N. B.—Bags will be furnished and Wool packed at my store, if desirable.

Erie, June 23, 1849. SMITH JACKSON.

HATS! HATS!

A LOT of Straw Hats, French manufactue, of all Sizes and Prices, just received at No. 6, Poor People's Row, by T. W. MOORE.

Erie, June 16, 1849. 5

CULTIVATOR TRUTH.—We have purchased the right of selling a few of Roger's Patent Steel Cultivator Teeth. REED & SANFORD.

June 16 No 3 Reed Hous.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS testimentary on the estate of Allen Pierce, late of Concord township, deceased, having been granted the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

POLLY PIERCE, } Adm'rs
A. J. MILLARD, } cts.

June 16, 1849.

EMPIRE STORES.

RECEIVED this day by Express a large assortment of Parasols Over three hundred yards of Mantilla Gimps, Bonnet Ribbons, 200 yards Mantilla Lace, Black Silk Mantillas, &c &c.

H CADWELL.

Erie, June 9, 1849. 4

NEW ARRIVAL

MRS. WARD, *has just received this morning a good assort*ment of China Pearl Tulip and Cornelt Braid Bonnets also crape & Gauze Ribbons of the latest style, Foundation, Lace &c.

Erie, June 9, 1849 4

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Mrs. Purdy's Confectionary, No. 9, Reed House Row.

MRS. PURDY would respectfully inform the public that she continues the Confectionary Business at her well know stand in the Reed House Row, where she has now and purposes keeping constantly on hand, a large variety of CONFECTIONARIES,

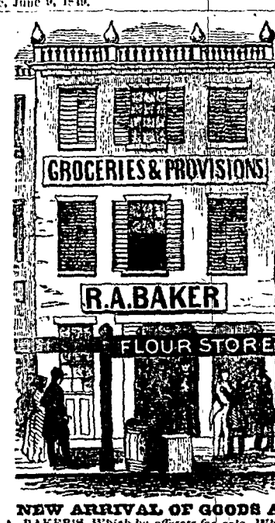
of her own manufacture, and sold wholesale and retail, with different kinds of REFRESHMENTS, *such as Cakes, Pies*, Bread and Butter Poached Eggs, Cold Fowls, Boiled ham, Pork and Beans, Hot Coffee, Soda Water, Ice Cream, &c., &c., all of which will be served up in the best and most palatable style. She has just received a fine assortment of TOYS, to which she invites attention.

*Mrs. P. has fitted up a room, up stairs, expressly for the accom*modation of Ladies, where

Ice Cream and other Refreshments

will be served at all times during the Summer. She is determined not to be surpassed by any similar establishment west of Buffalo, and will endeavor to afford universal satisfaction. She indulges the hope that the same liberal patronage which was extended to her predecessor will be continued to her.

Erie, June 9, 1849. 4



NEW ARRIVAL OF GOODS AT

R. A. BAKER'S, *Which he offerers for sale, Wholesale and* Retail, as cheap as they can be bought in Buffalo. This stock was purchased for cash at the lowest market rates, believing the nimble sixpence better than the slow shilling, he intends to sell at but a slight advance on New York prices, adding transportation. *We, therefore, say to our friends* and the public, to examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and we are confident that we shall be able to accomodate all, for we are determined to sell and make quick sales. We have good Sugar for 3 cents, per pound, Rio Coffee, 10 cents, Java do 12 cents, Tobacco from 12½ to 62½ cents per pound, Mackerel 6 cents, Raisins 6 cents Figs 15 cent, Tant Currants 12½ cents, Loaf Sugar 12 cents per pound, and every thing else at the *same low rates.*

☞ Don't forget it is at R. A. BAKER'S
June 7. Cheapside, Erie, Pa,

PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE.

For Medical and Sacramental Use.

THE subscriber has made arrangements with an eastern Vintor, by him per-onally known, for a constant supply of WINE that may be depended upon as *perfectly* free from all additions or dilutions from Alchohol or otherwise. A small quantity on hand. Those wishing a Pure Wine for the above uses, will *please* call and examine quality. J. H. BURTON,

June 7. No 3 Reed House.

Twenty-Mile Creek Woollen Factory.

THE Subscribers having provided themselves with new machinery, are now ready to manufacture Wool into cloth on shares, on the following terms: One yard of Cloth for two and one *fourth pounds of Wool, or thirty cents per yard CASH*; Flannels &c. *on reasonable terms. We have on hand a large quantity* of Cloths, Tweeds, Flannels, Shawls, and Yarn to exchange for Wool Carding for one ninth of the Wool or 3cts cash. Cloth Dressing at customary Prices.

From long experience in manufacturing in England and the Eastern States, we feel confident we can give satisfaction, and hope by application to business to merit custom.

CHEETHAM, CASS & JOWITT.

Twenty-Mile Creek June 9, 1849. 6t4

WOOL! WOOL!

10,000 lbs Wool wanted at the Empire Stores
H. CADWELL

Erie June 9, 1849.

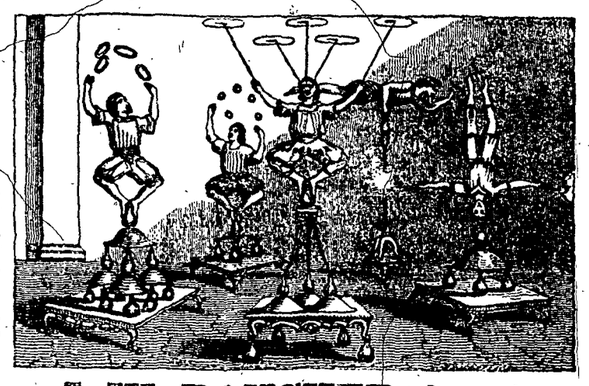
CASH FOR LUMBER.

THE highest market price will be paid for any quantity of White Wood, Black Walnut and Cherry Lumber and Staves, delivered at my store, on the corner opposite Brown's Hotel.

C. B. WRIGHT.

June 9.

WELCH, DELEVAN AND NATHAN'S NATIONAL CIRCUS!



J. W. BANCKER, Agent,

THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD, WILL EXHIBIT AT ERIE ON THURSDAY, JUNE 28th. FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS—NO HALF PRICE FOR CHILDREN.

DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK. PERFORMANCE TO COMMENCE AT 2½ O'CLOCK P. M. AND 7½ O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.

THE *Proprietors of this* well known popular Company, have spared no pains or expense in procuring all the first talent in both Europe and America, who will *appear in their wonderful* scenic Acts, Gymnastic Feats, Boule Tricks, Globe and Barrel Exercises, Vaulting, both single and double Leaping, Equilibriums, Tumbling, Pyrimidical Devices, Posturing, Comic Singing, Dancing, Comic Burlettas, Interludes, Farces, Promenades, Cavalcades, Masquerades, &c.

The Grand ARMAMAXA, or Imperial Chariot, drawn by 20 *elegant Horses*, and driven by the Champion Reinsman or Lion Whip, HENRY LACY, will make its appearance in town at 10½ o'clock A. M., continuing the New York *Knickerbocker* Brass Band, led by Mr. THOMAS G. CANHAM, who will perform all the most fashionable and modern airs of the day.

The Four Europe'n Stars, termed the *Necromancers*, or the Bottle Magicians, being the Originals in their Novel Performances—all others who may attempt these feats are *complete Humbugs* as these 4 persons are the *genuine Magicians*, and were engaged by this Establishment in Europe, expressly for this country. The names of the above Artists are LAVATER LEE, C. LEE, and EUGENE LEE, and THEODORE LEE.

Also attached to this Troupe will be found J. J. NATHANS the celebrated 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 Horse Equistrian; J. GOSSIN, the Clown of all Clowns, his equal never yet found or known in the world over. Mr. NEIL JAMESON, the Banjoist, and Delineator of Negro Character. ROBT WHITE, the gentlemanly Riding Master. E. M. DICKINSON, the very funny Comic Singer. MADAM WOODS, the beautiful Female Equistrian. Mr. ELWOOD, the Personator of the Wild Indian of the desert, and other very interesting scenes. WASHINGTON CHAMBERS, the *American Scenic Performer on a single horse*. J. THANKINS, celebrated for his Roman Acts on two horses, Lofty Somersets, &c. B. MALORY, the Comic Postiller and Dancer. ANTONIO PASTOR, ground and lofty tumbler. FRANK PASTOR, the Pet of Circle, and unsurpassable in his brilliant principal act *on a single horse*, and styled the greatest wonder of his age. Also, Master WILLIAM PASTOR, elegant in his most Extraordinary Exercises, &c.

For further particulars see Bills at Hotels, &c.,

☞ This company will Exhibit at Waterford on the 27th and Girard the 29th of June.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of George Rowley, late of Girard township, Deceased, having been granted the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those *having claims against* said estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JANE ROWLEY, } Adm'rs.
H. R. BEERS, }

Girard, June 2, 1849. 6t3

Fresh Family Groceries, Wholesale and Retail

A. KING respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks *to his numerous* Cash customers for their liberal patronage, and to state that he has just received from New York and Pittsburgh a large quantity and variety of Fresh Groceries, selected with care, consisting of

Teas	Candles	Pitch	Forks
Coffee	Tobacco	Tar	Scythes
Fruits	Oils	Rosin	Snaths
Spices	Rice	Oakum	Nails
Nuts	Mackerel	Rakes	Rope
Molasses	Codfish	Spades	Dagging
Sugars	Mats	Shovels	Hoes, &c.

And a large, full and complete assortment of every thing in the Grocery line, to which he invites the attention of those wishing to purchase, as these Groceries were bought low and will be sold very low for Cash or ready pay, but positively no trust!—Remember King's, No. 2 Fleming Block.

Erie, June 2, 1849.

New Goods! New Goods!!

Cheaper than ever before offered in McKean!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the inhabitants of McKean and vicinity, that they have just received their Summer Stock

OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASS, IRON NAILS, &c &c.

which will be offered, for cash, barter, or at the the usal credit, on terms as advantageous to the purchaser as can be found at any store in the county, not excepting Erie. Our Goods have been selected with great care, expressly for the country trade, and will be sold as cheap. For *proof*, call and see, and *examine* quality and prices.

Most kinds of country produce will be taken in payment; such *as Calfornia* Gold, wheat, 6did Dollars, Quarter Eagles, Corn, Half Eagles, Cats, Eagles, Butter and Cheese, most kinds of Silver and Copper Coin and Eggs, and even Safety Fund and Ohio Paper will not be refused. LAMPSON & GOFF.

McKean, June 2, 1849. 3m3

Notice to those Interested

NOTICE is hereby given to all those knowing themselves indebted to the Subscribers, by either note or book account, of over six months standing, that payment must be made on or before the 20th inst. July next, otherwise suit will be made. Special contracts, of course excepted. LAMPSON & GOFF.

Michigan, June 2, 1849. 3in3

Fresh Green and Black Teas,

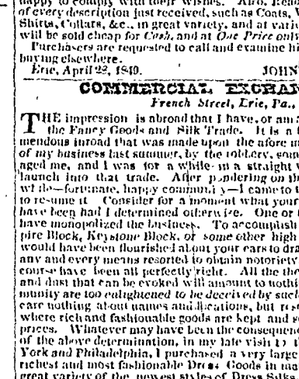
All the Agency of the Erie Tea Company.

THIS day received, and all imported since the first of February last, and *warranted direct from the country*, put up in quarter, half pound and pound papers, and sold at the following prices, and the same quality and price at all times and to all persons.

GREEN		BLACK	
Young Hyson extra cargo	50	Oolong, rich flavor,	65
do do	75	do plantation growth,	75
do do fine cargo	70	Howqua Mixture, rich and	
do Silver Leaf	1 00	highly flavored,	75
Old Hyson	75 to 1 00	No Plus Ultra,	1 50

These Teas may be returned, and the money refunded, if the quality *does not suit.*

Erie, June 2, 1849. J. H. BURTON,
No. 3 Reed House.



HERE WE ARE AGAIN.

JUST in time to redeem our pledge of importing the largest and *and cheapest stock of Goods ever landed at Erie harbor.*

Room No. 1, we are now receiving a large stock of Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, *Chains*, Crow Bars, *Horse Shoes*, Waggon Boxes, etc. which we are selling at a discount of 10 per cent. below spring prices.

IRON, *all around, for Waggons, at four cents per lb, Log Chains* at 8 cents per lb., Trace Chains at 50 cents per pair, English Anvils 10 cents per. lb. and every thing in the Hardware line in proportion, *which is far below Buffalo prices.*

No. 2, a large arival, making our stock of GROCERIES complete, at low prices.

No. 3 and 4, the largest and richest assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, now receiving that were ever before opened for the western trade, at prices, that we defy competition with Buffalo or any other market.

Room 5, Receiving, of our own Importation, the largest stock of Hardware, Chains, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screws, Forks, Hoes, shovels, and every kind of Hardware that was ever imported for the western trade, which will be sold at New York prices. This is a chance that retailers do not often get.

At No. 7, we are beginning to receive our large importation of CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, and LOOKING-GLASSES which are selling at Buffalo prices.

And at No. 8, will be found over three thousand yards of Carpeting, Rugs, etc., direct from the Looms which we are selling as low as can be bought west of New York, from 25 cents to $2 00 per yard.

Any one that is bound for Buffalo, just drop in and we will convince him, (as we have hundreds of others within the last six weeks,) that the Empire Stores at Erie, can show a *better stock of* Goods, and in price can compete with any market in America; and my goods that are now arriving, are at a great discount from Spring Prices. H. CADWELL.

Erie, May 2. 3

GOLD PLATED BUCKLES, Shawl Pins, ivory combs, mustard and salt spoons, dressing combs, tooth brushes, hair brushes, wallets, *Chark's cotton thread*, sewing and tobacco boxes, hair pins, shatpencils, slates, pins, shaving soap and shaving boxes and brushes, wood pocket combs, painted marbles, snuff boxes, percussion caps, globe lanterns, and a hundred other Yankee Notions, for sale lower than they have ever been offered in this market. *Call and see for yourself at* R. A. BAKER'S,

June 9. Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

1849.

THROUGH TO BEAVER IN 36 HOURS.

BEAVER AND ERIE DAILY EXPRESS PACKET LINE, TO PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c. &c.,

The above Line is composed of first class PACKET BOATS, leaving Erie Daily at 6 o'clock, A M. Connecting at Beaver with the River packets for PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., affording altogether the cheapest, easiest and most pleasant route to all places on the Ohio River.

W. C. CLELAND, Agent.

Office at Brown's Hotel, corner of State street and the Public Square, and the Packet Landing.

Erie May 5, 1849. 51

LINNEN LUSTRES.—*Received this morning, another stock* of Linen Lustres, among which are some very desirable styles, that are scarce in market I have now a large stock and will sell at full 25 per cent less than the usual rates. 3

Erie, June 2, 1849. J. D CLARK.

PARASOLS.—Received to-day, another stock of Parasols, containing some of the richest turk satin, heavy fringed, and extra size. They will be sold cheap by. J. D. CLARK.

Erie, June 2, 1849. 3

JUST received at R. A. Baker's,

25 Boxes Herring,	10 half bbl. Mackerel,
25 Drums Figs,	5 barrels do
25 Kegs Nails.	6 doz. Coal Shovels.

25 Reams Cap and Letter Paper, 15 dozen white wash, scrub, dusting, horse & shoe Brushes; also, a great variety of Wooden Ware, Yankee Notions, Wines, Teas, Groceries, all of which is offered at the lowest rates for Cash down.

June 9. R. A. BAKER, Cheapside.

WHITE LEAD IN OIL.—*The subscriber keeps constantly on* hand B. A. Fahnestock & Co's warranted pure White Lead, and is prepared to sell it by the quantity at a small advance from Pittsburgh cost, by the single Keg, (25 pounds,) at two dollars. This brand is now considered the *best* in market. *A supply received nearly every week, and consequently be had at all times* Erie. Erie, June 2, 1849. J. H. BURTON.

Fancy and Dress Goods

PLAIN Black and Blue Black Italian Silks, Chameleon do. Figured Chameleon do., Plaid do., Plain and Plaid Silk and Linen Tissues, Figured Plaid and plain Plaid Barages, embroidered Curtain Muslin, Crape, Cashmere and De Lain Shawls, French wrought Collars, *Cuffs, Handkerchiefs*, &c., Linen Cambric Kandkerchiefs, French, Kid and Silk Gloves, Narrow Bitt Ribbons, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Flowers, Silk and Linen Fringes &c. Buttons, &c., Parasols, at No. 1 Commercial Exchange, French Street.

Erie, May 12, 1849. M. KOCH.

CANADA BANKS!!

BANK of British North America, Commercial Bank of Midland District, Montreal Bank, City Bank of Montreal and *Bank of Upper Canada* received at par for Goods or Clothing, at my Store in the Commercial Exchange, French Street.

Erie, May 12, 1849 *M. KOCH.*

COTTON, Yarn, Carpet, Wrap and Battings at No. 1 Commercial Exchange, French Street. MOSES KOCH.

TULIP and Pearl Straw Florence Braid Bonnets, at No. 1 Commercial Exchange.

FRENCH and Fancy colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Silk and Satin and Linen Vestings, Drab di &c., white and colored Linen Drillings, and a great variety of goods for summer wear at No. 1 Commercial Exchange, French Street.

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE subscribers will buy Wool for cash or receive it in exchange for cloths, cassimeres, and Satinets on factory terms, at his Store No. 1, Commercial Exchange, French Street.

MOSES KOCH.

Erie, May 12, 1849. 3t

Drs. L. L. and W. W. Adams.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

HAVING located themselves in the Borough of Erie, will attend to all calls in their profession.

Office and residence on the South West corner of the Diamond, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Faulkner.

N. B. Calls from the country attended to promptly.

Erie, April 28, 1849.

LUMBER.

THE subscribers will purchase the following discriptions of Whitewood Lumber:

Boards	inches thick,	14 to 30	inches wide.
"	" "	15 to 30	" "
Inch Boards		16 to 30	" "

Clear Plank, 1½ inches thick, 17 and 18 inches wide, and 22 and upwards.

Scantling 3 by 4 inches,

Columns, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 inches square.

Also—Ash and Cherry Lumber. They want none longer than 12 feet. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Erie, May 19.

OLD DOCT. JACOB TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla, the original and genuine preparation. It *never foments or turns* sour. Sold at the Agency, No. 3, Reed House, by J. H. BURTON.

Erie, June 2, 1849.

Linseed Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,

BY *the Barrel or Gallon: also, all descriptions of Paints as cheap* if not cheaper than the cheapest. J. H. BURTON,

Erie, June 2, 1849. Erie Drug and Paint Store.

12,000 Yards of Cloth & Cassimere at the Erie Woollen Factory.

READY to be exchanged for WOOL by the subscribers at their usual rates of exchange. They have a variety of Plaid and Fancy Stripes of the latest Eastern patterns for Gents. Pants and Boys Clothes: also, a good variety of all-wool Tweeds, for summer wear. We will also manufacture, the present season, at the following prices in cash, viz: For black, brown, grey and steel-mixed cloth, 31½ *cents per yard; cassimere of same colors*, 33 cents; white Flannel 25 cents, and pressed Flannel 28 cts. per yard. MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER.

Erie, June 2, 1849.

CROCKERY.—An assortment of Crockery of all kinds, consisting of Tea Sets, Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Jugs and Mugs, Tumblers, Wash Bowls, Fancy Bowls, Deep Dishes, Toy Cans, etc., *just received and for sale very low for cash at* R. A. BAKER'S Cash Store.

June 9. *Cheapside.*

MILL and MOUT SAWS, a good assortment of different manufacture, *may be found at* C. B. WRIGHT'S.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AND

CANCHALAGUA;

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to

CONSUMPTION

READ! READ!!

This medicine is just what it is *declared to be above. A remedy for the complete cure* of all those affections of the Throat and Lungs, which if neglected, always end in CONSUMPTION. It is not a worthless, *catch-penny article*, made just *to sell*, like many of the common nostrums of the day, but is a strictly *scientific Preparation* —the original recipe having *been furnished by an eminent* Physician, (the late Prof. Rogers,) and that still further improved by one of the present proprietors, who is himself a *regularly-educated Physician*, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania— It is composed of the choicest articles in the vegetable kingdom, *most of them of long tried value and established reputation, and some of them entirely new*, particularly the CANCHALAGUA, a plant of *most wonderful* medicinal virtues, lately introduced into this country from California. The Receipe has been shown to thousands of Physicians, who have universally approved it, and will be shown to any Physician who desires to see it, upon application either to the Proprietors or their Agents It has been used in *multitudes of cases, and is strongly recommended by Physicians, even Professors* in our Medical Colleges, Ministers of Gospel, Judges, Lawyers, Merchants, Mechanics, &c.—a conclusive proof that there is no *quackery* or *deception* about it, but that it is a medicine of most uncommon virtue and efficacy.

PAMPHLETS.

As no ordinary-sized advertisement can *begin* to do justice to the merits of this article, the Proprietors have embodied in a pamphlet form, the *history* of this Medicine—the *description, nature*, &c., of its principal ingredients—the *effect* they are designed to have upon the human system—and above all, the *incalculable amount of good* which it has done. They design to circulate this Pamphlet extensively; but should any one be overlooked, they are earnestly desired to call upon the Agents named below, and procure one, *gratis*. It will well repay a perusal. The *hints* on page 7th may be worth to yourself or family, THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, and it will introduce you to a mass of testimony in its favor which *is perfectly irresistible.*

Such being our confidence in its virtues, we are willing to warrant the Medicine in every recent case, (if used according to the directions,) and where the person is not satisfied that he is deriving benefit from it, by returning the bottle within 24 hours' time, THE MONEY will be refunded. ☞ See page 3d of the Pamphlet.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., *Proprietors, at their Principal Office, No. 65 Warren st.*, New York, to whom all orders for the Medicine, and letters relating to agencies, should be addressed, *post paid.*

☞ Be sure to ask for *Dr. A Rogers' Syrup of* LIVERWORT, TAR, and CANCHALAGUA, and let no other be palmed on to you.

—CAUTION.—*None genuine*, unless there is on the buff wrapper, a *note of hand*, signed with a Pen, by A. L. SCOVILLE & CO.

COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

☞ Dr. A Rogers' Syrup of LIVERWORT, TAR, and CANCHALAGUA has proved itself to be the *most extraordinary* medical aid in *curing that usually fatal disease Consumption.* But, it should be remembered, this medicine is as efficacious and valuable in the *incipient stages*, such as Coughs, *Colds, Hoarseness, &c. Before the* Lungs are so far gone that ulceration has taken place. It is seldom, if ever, known to fail in breaking up the most obstinate and distressing Cough or Cold, in a few hours' time, if the directions are strictly followed. The *genuine*, which makes so many *wonderful cures*, is for sale at *Carter & Brother and Burton & Perkins*, Erie Pa.

From the Medical Reporter

STRONG TESTIMONY.

☞ "The columns of the Press throughout the country seem to be so filled with notices of cures and *specifics* for all diseases, 'flesh is heir to,' that one hardly knows what to do in case of disease, for fear that in using one medicine, another and better may be overlooked. But from the *remarkable cures*, and the high order and vast amount of testimony lately brought under our personal notice of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Rogers' Syrup of LIVERWORT, TAR, and CANCHALAGUA, we are compelled to regard the evidence of our senses, and confidently state, that for *Coughs* and *Colds*, and that hydra-headed monster, CONSUMPTION we think the above preparation a safe, speedy, and certain cure. To all our friends we say, TRY IT; and if it does not help you, nothing else will."

DEATH FROM A SLIGHT COLD!

☞ By neglecting those salutary precautions which common sense dictates, many, *very many*, fall victims to their prudence. And a cow which was so feeble as to be considered worthless by myself and neighbors, was restored to good health and strength, by the use of less than *half a package* of the power, and is now doing better than any other cow I have. WM. VINCENT.

Small Pox, May 13, 1849.

THE SUFFERING CHILD.

I HEREBY certify that one of my children, when naked, fell into a large fire of live coals, and was burned severely from head to feet. *The best of medical skill and attention* was given to the child for four or five days with intany relief—each day's suffering increased till his groans could be heard at a great distance, at which critical period one of my neighbors recommended and presented to me a box of SLOAN'S OINTMENT, and in less than *fifteen minutes after the app ication of the Ointment to the aggra*vated sores of the suffering child, the pain ceased entirely, and he steadily began to recover. My residence is in Belt Township, *Vermilion county*, and State of Indiana.

THEODORE L. TAYLOR.

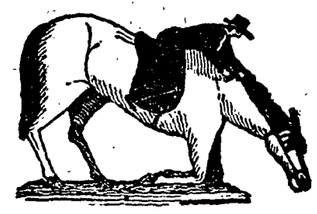
Dated at Chicago, August 24, 1848.

Sloan's Column.

☞ All the Medicines advertised by W. B. Sloan are sold by Merchants, Druggists, &c., in nearly every town in all the Western States, and by CARTER & BROTHER,

No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HORSE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!



SLOAN'S OINTMENT AND CONDITION POWDER HAVE EARNED A GREAT NAME.

For Purity, Mildness, Safety Certainty and Thoroughness, SLOAN'S OINTMENT Excels:

AND is rapidly superseding all other Ointments and Liniments *now in use for* the cure of the following diseases.

Fresh Wounds, Galls of all kinds, Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ringbone, *Windbone, Wind galls, Poll Evil, Callus*, Spavins, Sweeney, Fistula, Sitfast, Strains, Lameness, Sand Crack, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease Mange, or Horn Distemper.

THE POWDER will remove all inflamation and fever, purify the blood, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and strengthen *every* part of the body; and has proved a sovereign remedy for the following diseases. Distemper, Hide bound, Loss of appetite, Inward strain, Yellow Water, Inflamation, of the eyes, Fatigue

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER

IS PUBLISHED

BY B. F. SLOAN,

CORNER OF STATE ST. AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

ERIE, PA.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1,50

☞ If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.

☞ All communications *must* be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 4 lines, one year,	$3,00
One square " "	10,00
do. do. six months,	6,00
do. do. three months,	3,00

Thansient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and to be limited to their immediate business.*

Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

WILSON LAIRD.
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office over J. H. Williams' exchange office next door to Judge Thompson's office.
Collecting and other professional business attended to with prompt ness and dispatch.

BROWN'S HOTEL,
FORMERLY THE EAGLE, corner of State street and the Public square Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

ROBERT A. BAKER.
WHOLESALE and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Nails, Detroit Ale, Buiscuit, Crackers, &c. &c. Ceeapside, Erie, Pa.

J. GOALDING.
MERCHANT TAILOR, and Cheap Ready Made Clothing Store, South side of the Public square, a few doors East of the Erie Bank.

H. B. HAVERSTICK.
No. 2, REED HOUSE. Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

T. W. MOORE,
DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candles, Fruit, &c., No 6, Poor People's Row, State street, Erie.

ALFRED KING,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL dealer in Groceries, Boat Stores, Provisions, and Pittsburgh manufactured articles; No. 2, Fleming Block, and 7th street, Canal Basin, Erie, Pa.

W. H. CUTLER,
Attorney & Counseller at Law, (Office in Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
Collecting and commercial business will receive prompt attention.
REFERENCES.—A. P. DURRIN, Esq., BENJAMIN GRANT, Esq.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,
orwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.
Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

J. H. WILLIAMS,
Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 10 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 141 Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 53 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

GALBRAITHS & LANL,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

MARSHALL & VINCENT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

TIBBALS & DEWEY,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. III, Cheapside Erie.

HENRY CADWELL,
DEALER in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., north side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

A. H. HITCHCOCK,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

SMITH JACKSON,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,
CABINET MAKER Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,
GENERAL Forwarding, Produce and Commison Merchants dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, shingles, &c., Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.
EDWIN J. KELSO, W. W. LOOMIS.

WALKER & COOK,
GENERAL Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
DEALERS in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated, and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.
G. LOOMIS, T. M. ACHIN

CARTER & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c , No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

JOEL JOHNSON,
DEALER in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical school Books, Stationary, &c. No. 1, Perry Block, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,
FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie,

L. WARREN,
SASH, Blind and Door Manufacturer, and dealer in glass, south east corner of 8th and State streets, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 5, Bonnell Block, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD.
Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Reed e Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifrice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c , Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

S. DICKERSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

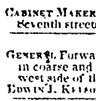
C. B. WRIGHT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie

JOHN H. BURTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

W. P. LATTIMORE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over the Erie Bank.

ROBERT S. HUNTER,
DEALER in Hats, Caps and Furs of all descriptions. No. 10, Park Row, Erie, Pa.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.
J. H. WILLIAMS, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.
Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.
Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.
Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, 2 doors from the corner, Erie, July 1, 1845.

MEDICAL WORKS.

JUST received from the publishers, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, a large assortment of Medical Works, which will be sold at the publishers prices; among which will be found:

Bartlett on Fevers,	Budd on Liver,
Boyles Materia Medica and	Therapeutics,
Churchill's Midwifery,	Churchill on Females,
Ashwell on Females,	Cooper on Hernia,
Condie on Children,	Jones on the Eye,
Dewee's Midwifery,	Dewee on Children,
Dungleson's new Remedies,	Dungleson's Practice,
Lision & Mutter's Surgery,	Miller's Principles,
Miller's Practice,	Phillips on Scrofula,
Prout on the Stomach,	Taylor's Med. Jurisprudence,
Wilson on the Skin,	Wilson's Dissector,
Cyclopedia of Medicine,	Williams' respiratory organs,
Yount on the Horse,	Cluter, Parrut, &c., &c.

The subscriber is agent for Lea & Blanchard, and will order any Medical, Literaryor Miscellaneous works desired, and furnish them them at Publisher's prices. Physicians, students and others are requested to call and examine his catalogue,
Erie, June. 10, 1843. O. FOSPARD.

TOBACCO of all kinds, for sale at RINDERNECHT'S.
Dec. 2.

30 DOZEN Paint and Varnish Brushes, and 6 doz. Whitewash Brushes, by Nov. 6. CARTER & BROTHER.

ALE.—40 bbls, best Pittsburgh—Geo. W. Smith & Co's. brand—for sale by A. KING.

LADY'S KID BUSKINS, Ties, Half, and whole Gaiters, Morocco walking shoes, slips, &c., at S. JACKSON'S.
Nov. 4, 25

TIN FOIL for Dentists, by
Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

Wanted.
WHEAT, Barley, Oats, Corn, Grass and Clover Seeds, Dried Apples, Peaches and White Beans, for which the highest market prices will be paid, by GEO. SELDON & SON.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849.

To Blacksmiths.
THE subscribers will pay in iron suitable for blacksmithing purposes, at the lowest cash price, for any quantity of reap iron, delivered at our Warehouse, at the opening of navigation.
HAVERSTICK & CO.
Erie, Febry 1, 1849. 6m38

Removal.
THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door East of W. H. Knowlton's Watch and Jewelry Shop, where he will be pleased to supply his customers with Hats, Caps, Muffs and Robes, &c., as cheap as the chepest. Please call and examine for yourselves.
Erie Feb. 3, 1849. R. S. HUNTER. 38

Carpetings.
I HAVE just received a few pieces of All Wool, Cotton and Wool and Cotton Carpettings, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully solicited.
March, 31th J. D. CLARK,

PARRASOLS, Silk, Gingham and Cotton Parasols, a good assortment for sale cheap. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS! GOOD GOODS!
NO. 1, FLEMING BLOCK.
Spring and Summer Supply at the New Jew Store,

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co. undismayed by the high sounding "Empire Store," "Wright's Corner," or the "Commercial Exchange," have just returned from the eastern cities, and are now receiving their spring and summer supply of
DYY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., which they are enabled to offer to their numerous customers and the public generally, at prices far below those of any former season. These goods have all been selected with the greatest care, and will be found to be one of the largest and most splendid stocks of Spring and Summer Goods ever offered in this city. As many of these Goods have been purchased of the importers per the latest arrivals from Europe, the subscribers are confident that they can offer to their customers the very newest styles of Ladies Dress Goods, comprising English, French, Swiss, Irish and Scotch Goods, together with a full assortment of American manufacture, and cheaper than can be found elsewhere.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

Rich Chameleon Silks, extremely low; Rich brocade do. beautiful goods; Rich Grenadines, plain and figured; Glace Silk, rich goodes; Foult de Sole, fashionable and late importations; Black Armures, plaid and striped; Brocade Lustres, new styles; Mohair Chameleon, figured, (very cheap;) Silk Tissues, all colors; Balzarines, in great variety; Paris dotted Lawns for evening dresses, new style neb Morning Lawns; Organdie Lawns, a beautiful article; black Gros de Rhine, all widths and qualities; Black bombazines of the most approved makes; Paris printed barrages, extremely low; Paris printed Lawns, in great variety; Crapes and Crapes Lissie, a full assortment of colors and qualities; together with a large supply of De Laindy and Alpacas, some as low as 12½ cents per yard. In addition to the above will be found a beautiful assortment of black Brussels Lace, for trimming dresses; Mantillas and capes. Also, French worked capes, collars and cuffs, latest styles; Victoria Lawns and spotted Robes, very cheap; Swiss mull, Jaconet and Book Muslins; Bonnet Ribbon; Belting Ribbon; Cravats; Scarfs; Artificials; Gloves; Mitts, and Hosiery.

SHAWLS:

Embroidered White Cashmere and Crape Shawls, Plaid and Black Silk Shawls, Black and Colored Mous de Laan Shawls, Satin Plaid Berage Shawls, French Cashmere Shawls, and Plain and Embroidered Black and Colored Silk Fringe Thibbet Shawls!

PARASOLS! PARASOLS! !

The largest, cheapest and best assortment in the City. Parasols from the lowest to the most splendid, rich and costly article, of the newest styles and colors, can always be found at this Establishment.

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS.

A Large stock of Calico, from 6 cents to 10 cents per yard; Bleached and unbleached Muslins, from 6 cents upwards; Bed Tickings and Checks, a full supply of all qualities and prices. Irish Linens; Table Damask, Russia and Scotch Diapers; Napkins; Table Diapers; Crash and Dowlas; Scotch and Manchester Ginghams; Satinettes; Kentucky Jeans, and Blue Drills; all of which will be sold off at prices that cannot fail to please and without fear of competition.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!

Under this head we have now on hand, ready for sale, the *largest, most fashionable and varied assortment* of READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Erie; all of which have been selected under our immediate inspection, PRICES THAT MUST OBTAIN A PREFERENCE—together with one of the choicest selections of Imported fine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive and Drab French, Belgian and English CLOTHS, that has ever been brought to this city. Also, Black and Fancy French Cassimers; New Style Fancy Vestings and Cravats; Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; Linen Cambric and silk Handkerchiefs, and a fine assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

☞ Dont forget the place New Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block State Street.
Erie, April 28, 1849. 50

G. LOOMIS & CO.'s
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,
ARE now being exhibited at the old established stand on State Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

From very recent and large purchases in New York City, of the choicest styles of Goods, the public will now have an opportunity of viewing the LARGEST and best assortment in their line ever brought to Erie.

In the mechanical branch of business conducted by the proprietors, particular attention will be paid to the repairing of fine Lever, Cylinder, Duplex, Chronometer and common Escapement Watches. The most difficult Watch work executed in the best finished and workmanlike manner. They acknowledge with thankfulness the extensive patronage thus far in this department, and although some of their neighbors say they will do work a little cheaper, the public may understand this, that their work shall be done better than they can do for any charge for the job. With fair prices and strict attention to business, it is reasonable to expect a continued and increased patronage.
Erie. Dec. 2, 1848. 29

Look Here.
YOU can find the following articles at Rinderneeht's Grocery Store: Ginger, nutmegs, spice, pepper, cloves, Cinnamon, Mustard, Peppersauce, olive oil, castor oil, cocoa, Chocolate, Powder and Shot, Percussion caps and pills; raisins, currants, snuff, cigars, tobacco, candle wick, twine, shoe, white wash, horse, scrubbing, dusting, cloth, hair and tooth brushes; coffee mills, lead cords, clothes lines, rope, patent pails, cedar pails, washtubs, wash boards, mopsticks, brimstone, sulphur, chalk rosin, Tars currycombs, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold cheaper than elsewhere by
Dec. 2. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

Money Wanted.
WE earnestly request ALL persons indebted to us, either by note or book account, to call and pay their respective amounts. We have given credit so long and indiscriminately, that our resources are becoming exhausted; and we find that if we continue in business at all, it must be by collecting our dues. We hope, therefore, that This statement of affairs will be sufficient, and prevent the necessity of resorting to other and more unpleasant means.
CARTER & BROTHER.
Erie, March, 21, 1849. 45.

REMOVAL.
Tony Customers and the Public generally.
I HAVE removed my stock of GROCERIES to the corner of Fifth and State streets, three doors north of my old stand, where I will be happy to wait upon all and sell them any thing I have in my line of business as cheap as elsewhere. I also return my thanks for the liberal patronage received, and hope that by strict attension to my business to see it a continuance of yetronage.
March 21. WM. F. RINDERNACHT.

Valuable Farm for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale the improved farm on which he now resides, in Greene township, in the settlement known as "Yankee town." The farm contains about 100 acres, 70 of which are under cultivation. The improvements consist of a two-story farm dwelling, two frame barns, and sheds, together with all other out buildings necessary. There is also about 50 apple trees, mostly grafted, pears and peaches in abundance. The land is well watered and timbered, and situated in an excellent neighborhood, and convenient to market, it being only five miles from Erie. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
ASA WHITTIER.
Greene, April 14, 1849. 48

New Goods! New Goods!!
I AM just opening at No. 1 Reed House a choice selection of Spring and Summer Goods for the Ladies, consisting of beautiful styles of Lawn and Cotton Gingham, Lawns, M De Laines and Prints. Also Shawls, White Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves, Laces, Edgings, French, Lawn, Handkerchiefs, Black Linen Thread and other goods too numerous to mention. All of which I respectfully invite you to call and examine. J. D. CLARK.
Erie, March 31, 1849

New Spring Goods by Express.
WE have this morning by Express from New York, the spring styles of Mousiin De Laine, Linen Ginghams, Gingham Lawns, Beautiful Cambrics, French, English and American Prints of the latest patterns; also, Irish Linens, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, black Italian do, French Kid Gloves, Hair Cord colored and black Sewing Silk, rich Black Satin Vestings, all of which will be sold cheap, at our old stand, Cheapside.
TIBBALS & DEWEY.
Erie, April 7, 1849. 47

On Hand for Spring Trade.
WE have on hand a large and general assortment of WALL PAPER and Bordering, which was purchased of the manufacturers expressly for the spring trade, and which will be sold cheaper than ever.
March 31. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Dissolution.
THE co-partnership of the Subscribers in the Tailoring business, under the firm of Little & Hamilton, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 2d of April. The notes and books of the firm are at their old stand where one of the firm will settle them. It is desirable that the books should be settled with as little delay as possible. JAMES LYTLE.
Erie, May 19, 1849. MATTHEW HAMILTON.

THE Subscriber continues the Tayloring business at the old stand, and by his attention to business hopes to merit (as he has received for the last twenty years) a liberal share of public patronage. JAMES LYTLE.
Erie, May 19, 1849.

PLANES.
A GENERAL assortment of Bench and Moulding Tools, together with a general assortment of Joiner's and Carpenter's Tools, for, sale low by G. SELDEN & SON.

SAWS.
HAND Saws, some very superior Buck Mill, X Cut, Wood. Compass, Keyhole and Webb Saws, together with a general assortment of Shelf Hardware, for sale cheap as the cheapest,
May 19. G. SELDEN & SON.

Millinery and Dress Making.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that they have lately commenced the Millinery business in John C. Beeby's Block, on the corner of French and 6th Street, East of the Diamond.
PARTHENA A. CLOUGH & Co.
Erie, May 26 1849. 3m2

NEW GOODS AGAIN.
THIS day opened, at the corner opposite Brown's Hotel, another selection of those Pea Green Chinee De Laines; also, a choice lot of plain, changeable, flowered and satin stripe Dress Linens, together with a great variety of Shawls, assorted dress Fringes, plain Paris green De Laines, Ribbons, Bonnets, Gloves, Ladies Velvet Belts and Collars, all which the Ladies are invited to examine at C. B. WRIGHT'S.

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!
Fairbanks' Genuine Scale Manufactory!!
The subscribers having purchased Fairbanks celebrated genuine scale patents, and employed a workman, Mr. Brooks, who has had a long experience in their manufacture, beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish to order an article superior to anything of the kind ever offered in this market.
The subscribers would also caution their friends against purchasing worthless articles purporting to be Fairbanks' scale from irresponsible itinerant yankee pedlers—*we manufacture the genuine article.* The following are our prices.

Hay Scales, of 1 Tons draft,	$80
Coal Scales, of 1 ton draft,	40
Platform Scales, 1500 lbs. draft,	35
Do. do. do. with hoisting lever and set on trucks,	40
Do. do 1200 lbs. draft,	30
Do. do. do. on trucks, with hoisting lever,	35
Fairbanks' *American* Scale, 1500 lbs.,	32
Do. do. do. 1200 lbs.	28
Do. do. do. 1500, on trucks with hoisting lever,	37
Do. do. do. 600 lbs.	16
Flour Packing Scale, 500 lbs.	20
Counter Scales, ¼ oz. to 200 lbs., platform,	8
Do ¼ oz. to 200 lbs. platform & Scoop,	10
Dale's Counter Scale, brass lever, ½ oz. to 30 lbs. draft,	6

All the above articles are *warranted.* Those wishing to obtain a good and *reliable* Scale are requested to give us a call at No 104 French street, nearly opposite the Farmers Hotel.
G. A. BENNET & CO.
Erie, May 26, 1849. 2

New and Fashionable Spring Goods.
WE are just receiving the largest stock of the most desirable styles and the best quality of FRESH DRY GOODS, ever offered in this market, and as cheap as any other house in these diggins. We have every variety of Dress Goods in Silk, Mohair, Wool, Linen and Cotton fabrics; French English and American Brond Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Fancy Summer Coatings, Vestings, &c., Lawns, Glovcs, Hosiery, Parasols, Umbrellas, Bonnets of every variety of spring style, Artificials, Flowers Ribbonds, &c., &c.
Also, a large stock of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Drills, Waddings, Wickings, Batting, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Warp, &c.
Crockery and Glassware, Shelf Hardware and Dry Gooceries, at prices which trouble the trade. Our Goods are bought of Manufacturers, Importers, Auctions, Jobbers, Jews, Gentiles, any and every where they can be had, at the lowest prices, under their market value for cash or credit, and will be sold accordingly for Cash or approved short credit.
Comparison invited—competition defied.
We are on hand at No. 6, Cheapside, ready and willing to exhibit goods and prices.
Erie, May 12, 1849, TIBBALS & DEWEY

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,
And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the
NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT
and
MAGNETIC FLUID,
is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of
GENERAL DEBILITY,
Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in
FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS AND PALSY,
&c.
Dyspepsia or Indigestion,
RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST,
Liver Complaint,
SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL ENERGY,
and all
Nervous Diseases,
which complaints arise from one simple cause, namely,
A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease,* for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vivifying influence of Galvanism, as applied by this Useful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of
Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,
consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application,* in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than
60,000 Persons
including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been
ENTIRELY AND FERMANENTLY CURED,
when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the severe symptoms of an attack, and simply use the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS

Certificates and Testimonials
From the most Respectable Sources,
Could be given, sufficient to fill every column in the paper We make a few selections.

RHEUMATISM AND DYSPEPSIA.
Seven Cases Cured!!!
In one Village.

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT will cure every case, no matter how severe or chronic Skeptics are referred to the following.

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.
No 1.

The following letter is from Mr. Alonzo D. Felter, of Kingston, N. Y., a gentleman of high respectability and influence.

KINGSTON, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 21, 1848

To Dr A. H. CHRISTIE—

About the first of November last I called at your office and purchased one of your Galvanic Belts, and I am happy to say that it has made a new man of me. For years I have been troubled with Rheumatism, very severe, and a *general weakness of the whole system,* and very *nervous,* with pain in the head, so severe that I would have to take to my bed three or four times a day. My friends are astonished at the perfect and wonderful cure wrought on me. I never was better in my life than now, and I know that this is altogether owing to your GALVANIC BELT, for I had had the best physicians, and had tried every thing previous to using it, without effect.

* * * * * * * * *

Very respectfully, ALONZO D. FELTER.

☞ In consequence of the benefits experienced by himself, MR FELTER procured a number of the GALVANIC BELTS, and having disposed of them among his friends, thus writes:
No. 2.

KINGSTON, May 6, 1848.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,

You ask me to give you an account of the success of your GALVANIC BELTS in this region. I can truly say that they continue to do wonders; hundreds wear them, and *I do not know of a solitary case of failure in their use.* I sold a Belt and the Magnetic Fluid to a lady here some weeks since. She had a complication of nervous disorders, and was very low. Dr. Nelson attended her, but did her no good; and the Doctor blew out considerably when she got the belt, and defended it; *but the lady used the Belt and was cured.* Now this Doctor had the Dyspepsia for a great while, and could not cure himself, but gets this lady's Belt, wishes it kept a secret, puts it on himself, and it did him so much good, that yesterday he called on me and got one for his wife.

No. 3.

Miss VANDEMARK, of this town, lay all winter with the Rheumatism. She got to be perfectly helpless. Every one who saw her said she could not live. She sent for a GALVANIC BELT—put it on—used the Fluid freely, and in EIGHT DAYS SHE WENT OUT VISITING, AND IS TO BE MARRIED NEXT WEEK! The Doctor who attended Miss V., hooted at the Belt, but now says there is certainly a remarkable curative power in your Belts.

No. 4.

Mr. John Eman, merchant of this place, was reduced to a mere skeleton by Dyspepsia and general chronic disease; he got a Belt and the Fluid, and *is now as healthy a man as we have got in Kingston.* He has spent large sums of money in various nostrums previously, but they all proved useless.

No 5.

An old gentleman by the name of New kirk, *had the Dyspepsia for thirty years.* He tells me that he could not eat any thing without its rising on his stomach; he was very much emaciated and looked miserable; but he purchased a Belt from me, and after wearing it 3 or 4 weeks, he threw up to the door and said he had come to thank me for selling him CHRISTIE'S BELT, as it had made a well man of him. He says that he now eats and digests perfectly, and that he is as hearty as any of his neighbors. He is about 60 years of age.

No 6

Mr. Wood, of Marbletown, was drawn up with Croup and Rheumatism, so that he could not move. His brother got a Belt for him, and in one week he was so well that he was about attending to his business. He says *it is the greatest thing on earth.*

No. 7.

The wife of Mr Joseph King, of Kingston, has been complaining of lassitude and general weakness for several years, and also troubled with indigestion. She got the Belt and Fluid, and Mr. King told me this day, that his wife was like another woman, it had done her so much good. I could give you a great many more cases, equally successful, but I suppose these will be sufficient. I may say that I never was engaged in any business that has been so fortunate and satisfactory to all concerned.

Very truly yours, ALONZO D. FELTER.
To A. H CHRISTIE, M. D., New-York.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of equally extraordinary character could be given

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES,* and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars.
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars.
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.
☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations*
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D,
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,
182 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Erie, only by the authorized agents
CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House.
Erie, Dec. 16, 1848. 1y31

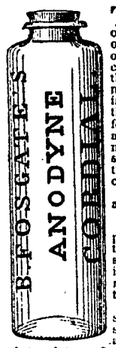
New Concern.
THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of Merchandize lately owned by W. C. & R. P. Hulbert, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and hopes that good Goods, fair prices and endeavors to please, will meet with a share of custom. Lard Oil of the first quality, by the barrel, at a reduced price, RICH'D. O. HULBERT.
Erie, July 20, 1848. 11

SUMMER Shawls for sale, by
{Erie, June 2, 1849.} S. JACKSON.

GLASS,—63 Boxes 8 by 10, and 10 by 12.
Erie, June 2, 1849. A. KING.

OILS.—Tanners, Linseed, Sperm, Sweet and Lard Oil, at
A. KING'S.

IMPORTANT.
B. FOSGATE'S ANODYNE CORDIAL,
A safe and effectual remedy for the
SUMMER COMPLAINTS,
Viz.: Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus—also, Flatulent and Spasmodic Colica.



THIS invaluable Medicine for the above complaints, surpasses any other remedy now in use. Hundreds of cases have come to the knowledge of the proprietor, where a speedy cure has been effected by the use of the Cordial, after a resort to the common remedies had proved unavailing. It has been extensively used throughout this State and elsewhere for many years—has been approved, and is used in practice by a great number of the most respectable physicians, as may be seen by their certificates and recommendations accompanying each bottle.

This medicine is discovered to be a certain and effectual remedy for the
INTESTINE DISEASES
produced by the drinking of the waters of the rivers in the southern and southwestern states, which renders it of inestimable value to those who reside or travel in those sections of the country.

Certificates.—We, the undersigned, have for several years past sold B. Fosgate's Anodyne Cordial, and during this period have witnessed its salutary effects in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, viz. Dysentery and Chronic Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus, in our own, or in the families of our customers, and have also seen its successful administration in cases of Cholera Infantum. We do therefore confidently recommend it to all those who may be afflicted with those distressing and dangerous complaints, as offering one of the best means for their cure or relief.

A. I. Matthews, Hollister & Co., A. Reynolds, Buffalo; L. B. Swan, Post & Willis, Rochester; Foster & Dickinson, J. E. Warner & Co., Wm. Bristol, Utica; Fitch, Hovey & Dillaye, Syracuse; Joseph Osborn, Seneca Falls; Luther Kelly & Co., Platt & Simpson, Geneva; L. C. Cheney & Co., Chipman & Remington, Canandaigua; C. Remington, Nunda; E. H. Huntington, J. H. Lapham, Penn Yan; Tracy Beadle, Elmira; W. Seaver & Son, Batavia; John J. Foot, Hamilton; Bissell & Leonard, Rome; H. & E. Gaylord, Cleveland; John Owen & Co., Detroit; T. M. Hunt, Auburn.

C. N. TUTTLE, Auburn, N. Y., GENERAL AGENT for the United States.

Sold by CARTER & BROTHER, and BURTON & PERKINS, Erie, Pa.
Also by one Druggist or Merchant in all the country villages.

Proscription! Proscription!!
THE above is at this day by far the most general cry throughout our land. Scarce any one escapes its odium. Even Gen. Taylor, that great and good man, is frequently accused of it. He, however, seldom denies the charge as it is made, and boldly asserts it to be necessary for the times only.

The Subscribers have quite recently got out a NEW STOVE on the elevated oven principle, which they call the KEYSTONE COOKING STOVE. Said Stove is so decided an improvement on all and every Stove heretofore made (having so many good qualities others are void of) that those engaged in the manufacture of a much inferior article have taken the alarm, and at once raise the cry of proscription, and expect by this to escape a general route. Such cry, however is a useless waste of the raw material. The edict has been issued—community claim the right to select the best Stove out! Hence the Keystone Stove must unreservedly remove all others, by rolling Seventh of Paper. The verdict, however, will be, "Removed for cause only;" so we stand in a position similar to General Taylor, and as he is justified so shall we be.

A good assortment of other COOKING STOVES, including the celebrated Carpenter Stove, as well as the Genesee Farmer and Clinton Air-tight Cook Stoves, Air-tight Parlor and Box Stoves—also Cauldron Kettles of different sizes constantly on hand. In fact no better assortment of CASTINGS can be found elsewhere.

The attention of the public is also called to M'Mullen's Improved PLOW—a new article, with cast-iron beam, manufactured by us and warranted.

☞ Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Carding Machines, Spinning Jennies, &c., &c., made to order on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. VINCENT, HIMROD & CO.
Erie, April 21, 1849. 1f49

Scythes and Hoes at Wholesale.
THE subscriber, successor to A. Miller, as Agent for the Winsted Manufacturing Company, has on hand a large supply of Grass and Cradle Scythes also, Tuttle's superior Cast Steel Hoes, which he offers to Merchants and any that may wish to purchase by the dozen, as low as they can be obtained at the manufactory, adding transportation, and will forward them to responsible orders about the country. Apply to the subscriber or to Mr. Alfred King, Erie, Pa.
HARMAN MILLER.
Erie, June 2, 1849. 2m3

In the Orphan's Court of Erie County.
TO the heirs, devisees and all persons interested in the matter of the petition, valuation and sale of the real estate of Mrs. Mary Newton, late of the township of Harbor Creek dec'd.

Notice is hereby given, that upon the petition of C. M. Mayberry and Nancy L. Jolls, heirs of Mrs. Mary Newton dec'd. The said Court did on the 16th day of May, 1849, grant a rule upon the heirs, devisees and all other persons interested, to come into Court at the next regular term, to be held on the first Monday in August, 1849, to show cause, if any they